FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 JULY 1986

Lebanon

Security sources cited by Voice of Lebanon radio estimated that 30 people were killed and over 100 were wounded by a car bomb explosion in the Al-Barbir area of West Beirut 29 July. Beirut radio reported that 17 people were killed and over 50 were injured. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon accused the Syrians of perpetrating the latest explosion as well as the bombing in 'Ayn al-Rummanah the previous day. The Lebanese Forces also blamed the Syrians for the 28 July East Beirut explosion in a statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio, maintaining that Syria has "reverted to terrorism" in order to distract attention from its failure to stabilize West Beirut and extend the security plan to the southern suburb. However, a military spokesman cited by Beirut radio denied Radio Free Lebanon's allegation that the explosion in the Christian sector was caused by a booby-trapped car sent from West Beirut, asserting that no verified information on the car's route was available.

Israel's Relations With Morocco, Egypt

The meeting with Moroccan King Hassan II can be an important turning point in the history of peace efforts in the Middle East and can be the basis for a continuing dialogue that will lead to a peaceful solution, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Knesset in a statement broadcast by Jerusalem radio. Viewing the talks as a "great opening" which showed that there is no true alternative to peace, he stressed that Israel seeks to broaden the dialogue with the Arab world and its leaders. Peres praised King Hassan as "a man of peace" who is looking for a way to overcome the conflicts in the Middle East and who has a "deeply positive" attitude toward the Jewish people. Both sides knew it would be impossible to bridge the gap in Arab and Israeli positions overnight, he pointed out, but they learned from their talks that "the present gap is mainly a gap between differing formulations." Peres confirmed that Hassan presented arguments in favor of the Fes plan while the Israeli side submitted various suggestions, including the proposal that the current year be declared a year of negotiations. The Israelis also told Hassan that Israel will not implement sovereignty in the occupied territories pending and during negotiations and that Israel is willing to hold immediate talks with "authentic" Palestinian leaders who reject violence, he noted. The talks ended with both sides agreeing to continue the dialogue and parting as "great friends," the prime minister disclosed. Meanwhile, Moroccan sources in Paris cited by *Davar* stated that during his talks with Hassan, Peres expressed Israel's willingness to give up parts of Jerusalem which are holy to Islam on condition that the Arabs recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. A 25 July report by the Beirut paper *Al-Safir* cited a "reliable Egyptian source" who said Hassan has informed Egyptian President Husni Mubarak that Peres' proposals did not come up to his expectations. The Israeli leader reportedly rejected the principle of returning all the occupied Arab territories, emphasizing that this could imperil Israel's future existence. He told Hassan that he intends to establish a committee to examine the security significance of the territories and that Israel will decide which areas "it can spare" in light of the committee's report. As for Israeli-Egyptian relations, IDF radio reported that the message from Mubarak to Peres conveyed by Egyptian envoy Anis Mansur was "positive," noting Mansur's statement after meeting Peres that an Israeli-Egyptian summit meeting is "imminent." Avraham Tamir, the director general of Peres' office, told Jerusalem radio that Israel and Egypt can conclude an agreement on the arbitral compromis over Tabah "by the end of next week at the latest."

PLO

A PLO spokesman condemned the Middle East visit by U.S. Vice President George Bush, saying it is aimed at dragging Jordan into a new Camp David, Radio Monte Carlo reported. He said the tour represents a direct U.S. effort to reactivate the West Bank and Gaza autonomy plan, which is a trap being set to divert the Palestinians from their struggle to achieve self-determination and an independent state.

DRA

Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, in Moscow en route to Geneva, met with his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze, TASS reported. In talks that passed in a "cordial atmosphere," the agency continued, Dost "highly assessed" the recent announcement by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on the partial withdrawal of USSR forces in the DRA, and the importance the troop withdrawal assumes in achieving a political settlement concerning Afghanistan.

OPEC

Oil ministers from OPEC member-countries adjourned their first session of talks in Geneva, OPECNA reported. The meeting showed there are very few signs that the conferees would be able to resolve their differences, KUNA added. Before the meeting, the agency reported an unofficial proposal, cited by the UAE's *Al-Ittihad*, to convene a summit of OPEC member-countries' heads of state should oil ministers fail to reach agreement in Geneva. The problem of arranging a meeting between the Iraqi and Iranian presidents would be one of the difficulties facing such a meeting, the paper's sources noted. Meanwhile, the Iranian delegate to the Geneva talks rejected both the OPEC-mandated quotas for Iran, and Iraq's demand that its production quota should equal that of Iran's, IRNA reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian warplanes bombed an Iraqi steel mill near Al-'Amarah 28 July, according to a Joint Staff communique carried by IRNA. Regarding Iranian air capability, military sources in London cited by the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* claimed that Iran will soon receive arms and equipment from the PRC, including 18 aircraft described as the Chinese version of the MIG-21. Meanwhile, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn chaired a 12-hour meeting with the Armed Forces General Command and field commanders, according to INA, which provided no details about the session.

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'Arafat Voices Adherence to Arab Summit Resolutions

JN281810 Bagdhad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has reiterated the PLO commitment to Arab consensus as outlined in the Fes Arab Summit and the PLO resolve not to deviate from the Fes resolutions. In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-ra'y Al-'amm* published today, Abu 'Ammar said this stand does not mean lack of desire to reach just, permanent, and comprehensive solutions to the Middle East problem and the Palestinian issue but, in view of what the Arabs agreed on at the summit, we are of the opinion that a just and comprehensive solution can be realized through an international conference to be attended by the five UN Security Council permanent member-states as well as all by those party to the dispute, including the PLO, under UN auspices.

Abu 'Ammar noted that the enemy's continued refusal to withdraw from the occupied territory and its rejection of the Arab peace plan that was adopted at the 1982 Fes Summit, as well as its refusal to recognize the PLO and its insistence on its policy that precludes reaching a just, comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem and the Palestinian issue, gives credence to our expectations and stands.

Concluding his statement, Abu 'Ammar said that the Arabs may adopt one of two solutions: either take a unified political stand, as adopted in the Arab summits, or take military action.

PLO Statement Cited on Hassan's Welcoming Peres

LD281750 Tripoli JANA in English 1015 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidda 22, Shahr Nasser 28, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Palestine Liberation Organization office in Great al-Jamahiriyah has released a statement strongly denouncing the treacherous welcome accorded to terrorist Shim'on Peres, prime minister of the Zionist enemy.

The PLO office has stressed, [words indistinct], that this act is a treacherous [words indistinct] is diametrically opposed to (?the hopes) and sacrifices of the Arab nation throughout the Arab homeland.

The statement has emphasized King Hassan II by welcoming terrorist Peres to compromise the blood shed by thousands of Palestinian martyrs and those of the Arab nation and by handing over the city of Al-Quds [Jerusalem] and Palestine to the enemy, he has attempted to forget and neglect the liberation of the two Arab cities of Melilla and Ceuta from the Spanish colonialization for the purpose of getting the blessings of the terrorists and executioners of the peoples worldwide such as child killer Reagan and the leaders of the Zionist gangs. [sentence as received]

The statement has called on the masses of the Arab nation to immediately confront and foil the betrayal so as to take the initiative to repulse the puppets and traitors.

It also points out that the treacherous rulers such as the defunct Al-Sadat, Husni Mubarak, Shame of Jordan [as received] Husayn and Hassan of Morocco did not dare to commit their treason until they felt secure that the unified Arab people's action was absent in addition to the absence of organized action of the masses.

Jerusalem Paper Cited on Syrian-Jordanian Relations

JN281953 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Under the headline "The Damascus-Amman Road," the Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Sha'b* yesterday published the following editorial:

The relations between Damascus and Amman are almost becoming the warmest Arab relations. The Amman-Damascus road seems to be the smoothest of Arab roads. A new reading of the declared stands of the Syrian and Jordanian regimes on various issues readily proves that the only meeting point between the two sides is the hostility toward the PLO.

Jordan continues to support Iraq, which is waging a war against the Syrian-supported Iranian aggression. Jordan is taking steps that are commensurate with the U.S. programs concerning the Palestinian problem. Meanwhile, Syria raises anti-U.S. slogans. Amman has not taken a clear position on the Hassan-Peres meeting and is continuing to build strong bridges with Syrian-rejected Husni Mubarak's Egypt.

Therefore, the only point of agreement is hostility to the PLO and the attempts to liquidate the PLO leadership. However, this point cannot remain isolated because it is interwoven with all the declared points of difference between the two sides. This means that hostility to the PLO must lead to serving the U.S. plan and hence to compromising attitudes toward it. It is said that one of the conditions of the proposed reconciliation between Bagdhad and Damascus is stopping Iraqi support for the PLO. This strengthens our fears and doubts over the sudden zeal with which the Jordanian regime is launching its efforts to resolve Arab differences and over the entire flirtation between Damascus and Amman.

Stands on the Palestinian cause have always been a barometer to gauge the extent of the Arab regimes' seriousness, sincerity, and nationalism. This gauge continues to be correct and suitable. Any observer of the Syrian-Jordanian moves can readily see that they do not serve the Palestinian cause.

PLO Statement Blames Syria for Kidnappings in Beirut

JN281918 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 28 Jul 86

["Text" of statement issued by the PLO in Tunis on 27 July]

[Text] Within its efforts to liquidate the Palestinian cadres in Lebanon as part of the plot to liquidate the Palestinian presence there, and as part of their practices of kidnapping, repressing, and persecuting our people, Syrian intelligence elements in Beirut kidnapped Brother Major Khayri Abu al-Haj and his 12-year-old son at 1200 on 27 July 1986. He resides in Lebanon.

The PLO reiterates its condemnation of such methods of fighting the Palestinian people's existence and holds the Syrian regime's organs responsible for the harm that might be done to Brother Khayri and others whom these organs are detaining. Continuing this policy exposes the dimensions of the plots against the Palestinians within the serious plans of Syrian intelligence against the Palestinian people. Revolution until victory.

UK Parliamentarians Meet Palestinian Officials

JN281957 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1900 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — A British fact-finding parliamentary delegation met with PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and PLO Executive Committee members Muhammad Milhim and 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya in Amman this evening. The conferees reviewed the latest Arab and international developments related to the Palestine question as well as the Palestinian people's conditions in the occupied territory under the Zionist occupation's arbitrary and terrorist practices. The Palestinian officials also discussed with the British delegation the European position on the Palestine question and how this postiion is linked to the U.S. stand, which is biased toward the Zionist occupation. They emphasized the Palestinian people's determination to adhere to their legitimate rights to their homeland under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. The British delegation, which arrived in Amman yesterday on an exploratory visit that will last several days, met with some Jordanian officials and parliamentarians earlier today.

PLO Spokesman Warns Against 'Trap' of Bush's Tour

JN282025 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
2000 GMT 28 Jul 86

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] The PLO has condemned Bush's tour. The PLO spokesman has affirmed that this tour, which will cover Israel, Egypt, and Jordan, is aimed at dragging Jordan into a new Camp David, adding that the tour represents a direct U.S. effort to reactivate the old plot instigating the Palestinian people to apply autonomy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The spokesman also said the PLO rejects U.S. political and economic proposals and warned the Palestinian masses in the occupied territories of falling into the trap being set by the United States to divert them from their struggle to achieve their holy right to self-determination and establishment of their independent state.

PLO Forces Attack Israeli Military Vehicles

JN281721 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1630 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

Following instructions, one of our groups operating inside the occupied homeland yesterday attacked a Zionist military vehicle with incendiary bombs as it was passing through the Jabaliyah camp in the occupied Gaza Strip. The vehicle was set on fire and its occupants received various injuries. The Zionist security forces immediately rushed to the area, cordoned it off, and began a large-scale search along a 2-km stretch. The security forces arrested several Palestinian citizens at the pretext of being connected with the operation.

Our fighting group was able to return safely to base. Revolution until victory.

Signed: The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

The military spokesman also made the following statement:

Our hero fighters operating in the occupied homeland yesterday attacked a Zionist military vehicle with incendiary bombs while passing through the 'Askar camp, east of Nabulus in the occupied West Bank. The vehicle was severely damaged and a number of enemy personnel were injured.

Zionist army forces rushed to the scene, began a large-scale search, and arrested a number of youths in the camp. Despite the enemy's arbitrary measures, our fighters managed to leave the scene of the operation with complete success. Revolution until victory.

Signed: The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

78th OPEC Conference Convenes in Abu Dhabi

Ministers Arrive

LD251256 Vienna OPECNA in English 1040 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, 25 July 86 (OPECNA) — Saudi Arabian Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ahmad Zaki Yamani arrived here Thursday, the first of the 13 OPEC oil ministers to do so for the 78th conference meeting opening Monday. Yamani is also chairman of the OPEC ministerial long-term strategy committee, which is scheduled to meet here on Saturday.

Other members of the committee are Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Venezuela.

Kuwaiti Minister of Oil 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah also arrived later Thursday.

Yamani and Al-Sabah were in Abu Dhabi Sunday for a meeting with United Arab Emirates' President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The meeting was described by UAE officials as 'policy coordination talks'.

Ecuadorian Minister of Energy and Mines Javier Espinosa Teran is expected to arrive today.

KUNA Reports 'Unofficial Proposal'

LD281057 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0857 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Jul (KUNA) — Informed sources at the OPEC Ministerial Council — which is scheduled to meet in Geneva today — said there is an unofficial proposal to convene an OPEC summit if the OPEC ministers fail to reach an agreement this time.

In a statement published today in *Al-Ittihad*, the sources say that among the problems of bringing about such a summit is how to bring together the Iraqi and Iranian presidents, whose two countries have been fighting a grueling war for almost 6 years.

OPEC member-states, however, have begun to believe that it is important to act on the summit level, whether in a bilaterally or collectively, to end the deadlock in OPEC. In this regard, the sources refer to the message Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi sent to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz as part of a series of contacts that included the joint mission by the Saudi and Kuwaiti oil ministers and their meeting with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan last week, and the message from Nigerian president Ibrahim Babangida to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Iran Rejects Proposed Oil Quota

LD282045 Tehran IRNA in English 1827 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, July 28, IRNA — Iran rejects OPEC's proposed production quota for the Islamic Republic, deputy oil minister Hoseyn Kazempour-Ardabili told IRNA here Monday.

Ardabili expressed hope that the current OPEC session here would agree on a production quota for OPEC members, but added in the absence of such an agreement Iran would produce twice as much as Iraq.

The Iranian official said that Iran is able to increase its present production of 2.3 M barrels per day to over four million BPD. Iran's oil terminals in Khark, Lark, Ganaveh, Sirri as well as those under construction in Konarak (near Jask Island) allow the country to immediately increase her oil exports.

OPEC's proposed production increase for Iran has been put at 172,000 BPD against the 17.6 million BPD of all OPEC members. The figure, he added, is far lower than reasonable quota for Iran.

The Islamic Republic insists that her quota which has been (15.08) percent of OPEC's ceiling for the past 25 years be maintained, Ardabili stated.

Iran supports a ten percent reduction in OPEC ceiling to 16 million BPD.

Over-production of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates and Iraq is responsible for the instability of world oil market, Ardabili said.

KUNA Reports on Proceedings

LD281929 Kuwait KUNA in English 1531 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, July 28 (KUNA) — There were very few signs that OPEC ministers would be able to bridge their differences and come up with a compromise solution to boost prices, according to delegate sources here Monday afternoon.

Initial statements by ministers at this morning's plenary session showed that the fundamental split between a majority including the Gulf producers and a minority comprising Iran, Libya, Algeria, and Gabon remained unhealed, they said.

The minority countries still persisted in their belief that OPEC should sharply cut back production in order to boost prices, although they might have softened slightly in their commitment to a 14 to 14.5 million barrels a day ceiling stated in the previous two OPEC conferences.

Similarly there were no signs that the majority, headed by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, were prepared to abandon their strategy, adopted last December, of stopping price support measures in order to boost OPEC's share of the world oil market. The adoption of that market share strategy had been followed by the collapse in oil prices from the 28 dollar-per-barrel level to the present price of around nine dollars, the sources observed.

They noted that during the afternoon the Libyan oil minister, Fawzi al-Shakshuki, said that his country was prepared to amend its previous demand for a ceiling of just 14 million barrels a day, but that it still rejected the 17.6 million b/d accepted by a majority of the members in Brioni.

Asked by journalists to confirm if Libya would accept a compromise ceiling level between these two figures he replied "above 14, yes".

He added that only if all OPEC members accepted such a compromise would Libya agree to it.

Also this afternoon the Deputy Iranian Oil Minister Hoseyn Ardabili, in a lengthy statement to journalists, re-iterated the minority's demand for a 14.4 million b/d ceiling.

"We should like to reduce the production ceiling by 10 percent from the old 16 million b/d ceiling", he commented.

However, Iran should be given 15.48 per cent of any ceiling set by OPEC, he added.

Based on 25 years of production figures, Iran felt that this should be its share of the total, the official said, adding that Saudi Arabia should be given 24.49 per cent, and Iraqi production should be set at 7.7 per cent of the total.

The deputy minister warned that if no agreement on production restraint was agreed in Geneva, his country would increase its output.

Before the start of the present conference, Algeria, Gabon, Iran and Libya had met to iron out their approach, and all re-iterated their opposition to a production ceiling of 17.6 million b/d.

The Gabonese minister of mines and hydrocarbons, Etienne Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba, this afternoon repeated that he did not agree with the 17.6 million ceiling for 1986 proposed by the majority, and expressed the hope that they would power the output figure to increase the chances of a compromise.

Meanwhile, the delegate sources said that many ministers in Geneva, including Dr Subroto, felt that the organisation was facing a major crisis, even greater than when the strategy splits appeared over the market share decision.

Since then many of OPEC's members had suffered catastrophic losses from the slump in prices, and they were under very heavy domestic pressure to work out some price-supporting system at the Geneva gathering.

By late afternoon Monday little information had filtered out about the progress of behind-the-scene consultations among ministers, largely orchestrated by OPEC conference president Rilwanu Lukman.

Delegates suggested that these informal talks held the key to whether or not a last-minute deal could be worked out between the two camps.

Lukman started his task immediately after the end of the 90 minute plenary session of ministers this morning.

The ministers were due to gather again for a formal meeting at 1000 hours local time (0800 GMT) Tuesday.

Later Monday evening conference president Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria said that ministers would spend one or two days discussing quotas before moving on to other issues.

Quota discussion so far had been based around the 17.6 million barrels a day target ceiling, he told journalists.

However, there was "nothing sacred" about this ceiling, and it could be amended, he went on.

The Nigerian minister did not rule out the possibility of a fixed per centage cut applying to all members being agreed at the Geneva meeting.

But he noted that until the quota issue had been resolved, there was very little point in talking about ceiling levels.

Meeting Adjourns Until 29 July

LD281135 Vienna OPECNA in English 1047 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, 28 July 86 (OPECNA) — OPEC oil ministers have ended their first session here today and will resume deliberations Tuesday morning.

"Full consultations are to take place among heads of delegations between now and resumption Tuesday," an official source said.

The ministers were devoting attention to the issue of national oil production quotas, regarded as important to the success of the current meeting, the source added.

The meeting, a continuation of the 78th ordinary conference adjourned in Brioni, Yugoslavia, last month, is being chaired by OPEC conference president Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, who is Nigerian minister of petroleum resources.

BAHRAIN

Papers Comment on Bush's Middle East Tour

AL ADWA' Terms Tour 'Useless'
GF260842 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 26 Jul (WAM) — [Passage omitted] The Bahraini newspaper *Al-Adwa'* has described the upcoming visit to the Middle East by U.S. Vice President George Bush as useless. It says the tour, like previous tours of U.S. officials which have not achieved any positive results, is aimed at gaining time and weakening the PLO role. It refers to the U.S. Administration's announcement that Bush is not carrying any new plans to activate peace in the Middle East and says that Bush is moving amid badly deteriorating Arab situations in an attempt to achieve further collapses in the delicate Arab ranks in order to consolidate the policy of psychological despair.

The newspaper says that the peace is to be based on the humiliation of the Palestinians, the owners of the basic issue. It adds: Israel cannot put an end to the struggle of Palestinians and cannot silence the Palestinian people, who are demanding their freedom and self-determination. [passage omitted]

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ on 'Bitter Trick'
GF271326 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 27 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Bush is coming to the Middle East once again, encouraged this time by the Hassan-Peres talks and confident that the Israeli-U.S. viewpoint will eventually dominate and the Arabs will initiate negotiations with Israel. It seems that all of Bush's statements and talks in the area during the next 10 days will center on, stress, and reiterate this point alone. It also seems that Jordan will bear all the weight and pressure resulting from Bush's visit.

The Americans want the Arabs to negotiate with the Israelis regardless of what the negotiations are about or where they will lead — just negotiations to drag on endlessly so as to absorb the Arab anger, abolish psychological barriers, and make the Arabs forget the Zionist crimes which have been perpetrated throughout the past decades against them. They want negotiations like the ones on Tabah. The Israelis occupy Tabah, and have been developing new hotels there and investing in tourism, while at the same time holding negotiations with the Egyptians for many years claiming that progress is being made through U.S. mediation while Tabah remains under occupation without change.

The Israeli enemy does not intend to return a single inch of the occupied Arab territories. This is what has been repeatedly declared by all of its officials of various trends. Jerusalem was finally annexed, as was the Golan. As for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, they have practically been annexed through the spreading of settlements in every corner of them. What will Jordan or Syria gain from negotiations? How many years will negotiations over the territories, which the enemy has acutally swallowed, last? The call for direct negotiations is a bitter trick aimed at breaking the Arab pride and forcing all the Arabs to recognize their enemy who is occupying their territories and is greedy for more. The trick also aims at closing the door to other means which may recover the usurped territories and rights. This is the secret behind the insistence on negotiations.

KUWAIT

Minister Reiterates Surprise Over Peres-Hassan Talks

LD281359 Kuwait KUNA in English 1311 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 28 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud al-'Usaymi Monday repeated Kuwait's astonishment over the visit of Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres to Morocco.

Al-'Usaymi denied claims by the Libyan *Jamahiriyah News Agency* (JANA) attributed to an official at the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry that the invitation by King Hassan II of Morocco to the Israeli premier has been arranged in coordination with Jordan, Egypt, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Gulf Cooperation Council states.

In a statement to the Kuwait news agency he denied that any official of the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry has given any statement to the Libyan news agency in this respect.

Kuwait had previously expressed, through Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, its surprise and dismay over the visit, the minister said.

Al-'Usaymi said allegations about coordination with Kuwait or the Gulf Cooperation Council states in respect of this visit are completely false and groundless. (?He described) the concocted report as an attempt at intrigue aimed to cause more division and fragmentation in Arab ranks "at a time we are in greater need for unity of stands and avoiding anything that may lead to disturbing our lines."

Diplomatic Relations Established With Bolivia

LD290237 Kuwait KUNA in English 1657 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 28 (KUNA) — Diplomatic relations at embassy level were established Monday between Kuwait and Bolivia, it was announced here.

A communique issued simultaneously by both countries said that the two governments have agreed on establishing diplomatic relations between them to enhance bilateral relations.

Relations between the two countries are guided by the United Nation's Charter and international law, the communique said.

PDRY

Libyan Official Meets YSP Secretary General

GF281348 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, received in his office at noon today brother Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress.

During the meeting they discussed relations between the YSP and the Libyan General People's Congress, the means to develop and consolidate them, Arab and international issues, and a number of issues of mutual concern, in addition to the visit to Morocco by Shim'on Peres, prime minister of the Zionist enemy. [passage omitted]

The delegation of the Libyan General People's Congress, led by brother Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the General People's Congress, left Aden at noon today after a visit to our country that lasted several days. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister Addresses Police on Tasks

EA251112 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the Political Bureau, deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of the interior, has stressed that throughout the militant march of our party and people, the People's Police have proved their heroic role in the struggle of the Yemeni revolution and in accomplishing the tasks of the democratic national revolution.

He said this at a political lecture last night at the People's Police Officers Club on Workers' Island to officers of the People's Police in the Aden Governorate and the leaders of the People's Police in Lahij and Abyan Governorates and their provinces and districts.

He stressed the need for the People's Police to carry out the duties assigned to them in consolidating and reinforcing the security situation in the capital and the various governorates, heightening vigilance, and seeking guidance from the party's resolutions and literature and translating them into practical reality. He called for a reinforcement of the relationship between members of the People's Police and the people in implementation of the police slogan: In the service of the people.

Brother Brig al-Siyayli emphasized that the general amnesty decree and its extension was issued in the interests of those people who had been misled and deceived to enable them to return to their relatives and contribute to the repairing of what was ruined by the abortive coup conspiracy of the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique.

SAUDI ARABIA

Council of Ministers Views Cooperation With Senegal

LD282201 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the session of the Council of Ministers which was held this afternoon, Monday, 21 Dhu al-Qi'dah 1406.

At the end of the session, His Excellency Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state, member of the Council of Ministers, and acting minister of information, made a statement to a SPA correspondent in which he said:

The council listened to His Majesty King Fahd's detailed explanation about the situation in the Arab region, present developments in the Arab and international arenas, and the aspects about the agents in the peace process in the Middle East.

His majesty expressed the wish and conviction of the Kingdom that all Arabs work in the interest of the entire Arab nation, particularly during this difficult stage through which their issues of destiny and their central cause, the Palestine cause, are passing.

His excellency the acting minister of information added that His Majesty King Fahd explained to the council the stages of the development of the Palestinian cause and the prompt and positive efforts he is personally undertaking to achieve the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, its legitimate representative, to which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is committed.

In this respect, His Majesty King Fahd affirmed the support of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the achievement of Arab solidarity, for arriving at a united stand and harmony, and for surmounting the disputes and differences which are being witnessed today by the Arab nation. His majesty said that all the Arab leaders and peoples must agree on unified action in order to achieve their aims and common interest.

His excellency the acting minister of information added that His Majesty King Fahd is making intensive contacts in the Arab arena to exchange viewpoints, consult, and coordinate in order to face and overcome Arab problems, and to make an effort regarding the urgent issues which the region faces that to solove require the combining of efforts and the confronting of the aggressors who have exploited the Arab division in order to achieve their greed. [passage omitted]

His Excellency Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, the acting minister of information, ended his statement saying that after studying the topics on its agenda, the Council of Ministers issued its decision approving the cooperation agreement in information between the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Government of the Republic of Senegal, and then transferred other topics to specialized committees to complete their study and submit the results of their recommendations in order to make the necessary decisions in this respect.

AL-JAZIRAH Cited on Bush Mideast Tour, U.S. 'Bias'

LD281515 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0755 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 28 Jul (SPA) — [Passage omitted] Referring to Bush's tour of the area *Al-Jazirah* says: Whatever the plans for and objectives of U.S. Vice President Bush's current tour may be, it is certain that — in view of the United States' special relationship with the Middle East as an area of great political, economic, and military importance — the Middle East problem will be broached.

Al-Jazirah asserts that Bush in particular wants to be the American figure who is most interested in Middle East affairs, well informed about the smallest details of the Middle East question, and prepared to continue to carry out the U.S. role if he should succeed in entering the White House as the Republican candidate for the U.S. presidency after the end of President Reagan's term.

Al-Jazirah adds: George Bush needs to acquire accurate and detailed information about the results of U.S. policy in the Middle East, for the continuation of the historic and strategic error represented by a blind bias toward Israel will not allow U.S. policy to achieve the justice to which the Arabs aspire.

In conclusion *Al-Jazirah* urges the U.S. official to realize that, contrary to the common belief, it is not the Jews alone whose vote in the forthcoming U.S. presidential elections can be decisive, for there is the Arab-American vote, the black American vote, and the vote of other political forces whose influence is growing and which can play a role in deciding the outcome of the election in favor of the fairest candidates in tackling such regional issues as the Middle East conflict. [passage omitted]

UAE

SFRY Prime Minister Leaves for New Delhi 28 July

GF281406 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1225 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Dubayy, 28 Jul (WAM) — SFRY Prime Minister Branko Mikulic left the country this morning after a 1-day stopover en route to New Delhi on an official visit to India. He was seen off at Dubayy International Airport by a number of senior officials.

Papers Say No Progress Expected From Bush Tour

GF260737 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0635 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 26 Jul (WAM) — *Al-Ittihad* and *Al-Khalij* have expressed pessimism over the results of Bush's visit to the Middle East, which begins tomorrow, affirming that they do not expect anything positive. *Al-Ittihad* says it is afraid the results of the visit will be similar to the results of Murphy's tours, which were used to instigate new problems and chaos in the Arab world.

In its editorial today the newspaper points out that despite the great fuss surrounding the visit, no progress is expected on the Middle East crisis. It adds that this visit and previous visits by Bush, Murphy, Habib, and others are just aimed at filling the political theater with an American personality to amuse the spectators with a false peace. In this regard the newspaper affirms that had there been a united Arab move with common objectives the Americans would not have found an opportunity to play alone in the arena as Washington wishes. The newspaper points out that Murphy's visits to some Arab capitals involved in the Middle East problem and Bush's Gulf tour, which achieved no results, would not lead to anything as long as Israel refuses to recognize the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and refuses to withdraw from the occupied Arab lands. [passage omitted]

Al-Baz Receives 'Arafat Message for Mubarak

NC270756 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0735 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has received a message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The message was given to Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, during his meeting yesterday with Sa'id Kamal, assistant chief for Egyptian affairs in the PLO's Political Department.

According to *Al-Ahram*, which published this report today, the meeting between Al-Baz and Kamal involved a discussion of recent developments in the region, as well as Egyptian-Palestinian relations.

DER SPIEGEL Interviews Mubarak on Economy, Debts

DW290701 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 28 Jul 86 pp 90-91

[Interview with President Husni Mubarak; name of interviewer, date, and place not given]

[Text] *Spiegel*: Mr President, what did your quick trips to Rome, Paris, London, and Bonn produce in concrete terms?

Mubarak: I discussed most frankly with good friends everywhere the problems oppressing us.

Spiegel: Egypt is in a serious economic crisis; friendly meetings and talks do not suffice. Your unexpected tour of Europe certainly has...

Mubarak: ...This trip has been planned particularly thoroughly, if that is what you mean. You are right, my country must cope with great difficulties now. However, one sees friends, particularly when one is in trouble, otherwise they would not be friends.

Spiegel: Will there be credits from Bonn? Did your round trip produce the results Egyptians were waiting for?

Mubarak: Egyptians will be very content. All government chiefs and other responsible people I spoke with showed genuine understanding for Egypt's economic situation. All of them, especially the Germans, have assured me of their concrete support in overcoming the bottleneck that has suddenly appeared.

Spiegel: Did Chancellor Kohl assure you of cooperation in restructuring Egyptian debts amounting to probably more than $30 billion?

Mubarak: We dealt with the entire economic field. Agreement existed on every point of the talks, but do not expect me to give you details now.

Spiegel: Does this agreement include European intervention with IMF, which has dictated hard conditions for your country for obtaining new credits?

Mubarak: Yes. My Western European friends made contacts even before my return to Cairo, so that we have legitimate hopes for a change for the better.

Spiegel: The IMF requests regarding Egypt are unusual...

Mubarak: ...Implementing them is an impossibility. What do these people actually think? How can Egypt do away with subsidies for basic foodstuffs as long as the people in our country have a greatly reduced income?

Spiegel: What do you fear? Egypt does not have the same unemployment as most Third World countries.

Mubarak: The problem is that the IMF demands a drastic increase of interest rates in our country, from 11 to 20 percent. In addition, we are supposed to increase prices!

Spiegel: Economic improvement will probably only take place once the mountain of debt has been reduced.

Mubarak: Egypt is doing much. It has been only in the last 3 years that we have felt the burden of repayment so strongly, which was caused simultaneously by the collapse of oil prices, the decrease of transfers by Egyptian workers in Arab countries, and stagnating yields from tourism — all of this was caused by higher powers, not by us.

Spiegel: What has Cairo done on its own?

Mubarak: Let us discuss the just demanded increase of interest. Why is that done to us, and why is there much more generosity toward Mexico? We have carefully increased prices, even prices for bread and gasoline.

Spiegel: Millions of small income earners, in particular the 4 million civil servants, will soon no longer be able to keep up with the price hikes.

Mubarak: Exactly. There is a threshold that we should not cross. The IMF people apparently do not worry. How will an average Egyptian react when some day he notes that the price for 1 kg of meat has doubled? Former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere once told me that the IMF suggested to him to quintuple the price for staple food in the country — just like that.

Spiegel: On the one hand, you want to get away from subsidies so as to be as trustworthy a borrower as possible, one who is occasionally granted a respite in repaying his debts. On the other hand, for social and political reasons you cannot let prices rise endlessly. How do you intend to resolve that problem?

Mubarak: Well, at the time, Julius Nyerere said this to me: "If I give in to those absurd conditions, my Tanzanians will let me down, even though basically they like me."

Spiegel: Some Egyptians, for example the riot police, obviously thought that that point had been reached.

Mubarak: The majority of the people backs the government.

Spiegel: Okay, but who guarantees that the people will not be aroused by the next price increase?

Mubarak: I empathize with every Egyptian; every day and night I think of the lot of the less well-off. Naturally I will not allow prices to rise endlessly. Why do you think I have made this trip and am so hopeful following my talks in Bonn and the other capitals?

Spiegel: But if you do not get the wage-price squeeze under control?

Mubarak: If I were to accept the "recommendations" of the IMF people, there would be unrest. Then the people would get totally out of control. The IMF does not think about that at all. Be that as it may, I will not accept those IMF conditions, and with the help of my friends I will provide economic relief which will prevent such terrible eventualities.

Spiegel: So much optimism would only be justified if Egypt's economic basis were solid.

Mubarak: It is a fact that my country has a solid economic basis. Despite the enormous difficulties, which I am not minimizing, Egypt is in much better shape than most of the other Third World countries. Egypt even has a solid economic growth rate of 3 percent now, no unemployed, and a remarkable infrastructure.

Spiegel: Has agriculture not been neglected in the frenzy of the ambitious industrialization plans of the past decades?

Mubarak: We cultivate the desert without talking about it very much. When you use the so-called desert highway from Alexandria to Cairo, you will see that the road, which several years ago crossed sandy hills, today passes green farmland that is being plowed. No, we have no reason to despair.

Economy Minister Decree: Only Two Exchange Rates

NC271351 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1135 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jul (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, issued a decree today that will simplify exchange rates for the Egyptian pound throughout the banking system. There will now only be two such exchange rates. The first one, 70 piasters to the U.S. dollar, will be used by the Central Bank consortium. The second exchange rate will be a flexible one used by accredited banks.

The first exchange rate will apply to revenues from such major exports as crude cotton, rice, oil, and oil products. These revenues will then be used in the importation of basic foodstuffs and to meet the requirements of the agricultural and health sectors. This same rate will also apply to the needs of the oil and defense sectors and to the payment of foreign debts. Using this exchange rate for basic imported goods will stabilize their prices in local markets without adding additional burdens to the public budget.

The second exchange rate is flexible and will be used by the group of accredited banks. It will apply to all transactions carried out by these banks except for those undertaken on behalf of the Central Bank consortium. The rate for these transactions will be that of the previous exchange rate of 84 piasters to the dollar.

This decree seeks to simplify the system of exchange rates. Some goods used to be traded at the exchange rate of 70 Egyptian piasters to the dollar while others were traded at 84 Egyptian piasters to the dollar. Still others were traded at a flexible exchange rate determined by the Central Bank's exchange rate-setting committee. The latter was usually fixed at around 134 piasters to the dollar. According to the decision, the 84 piaster/dollar rate has been cancelled and only the other two rates will remain in effect.

An official economic source has affirmed that the purpose of this change is to simplify the foreign exchange rate system. The decree is the first step toward eliminating the existing system of multiple exchange rates, with the final goal being the achievement of a single rate. However, the source noted, the attainment of this goal will take a bit longer.

Economic Delegation Leaves for Talks in Ankara

NC270658 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0615 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jul (MENA) — An Egyptian economic delegation left Cairo for Ankara this morning to attend meetings of the joint Turkish-Egyptian Committee on Technical Cooperation. The delegation is led by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation.

During the 5-day session, committee members will discuss ways to strengthen economic relations and to boost bilateral trade. A new economic cooperation agreement will also be signed.

Commentary Urges Less Secrecy on Military Spending

PM271715 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 10 Jul 86 p 7

[Dr Wahid Ra'fat article: "The President's Interview on Current Affairs: Military Spending"]

[Excerpts] It was natural for the president's recent interview dealing with current affairs and published in *Al-Ahram* 4 July to arouse the citizens' interest, particularly that of the political parties. It was an extraordinary statement in extraordinary circumstances. The president dealt with a number of important political, economic, and military matters, revealing certain relevant facts. In this article I will confine myself to discussing one particular issue, namely military spending.

The president appealed to those who talk about this spending to stop indulging in "one-upmanship" and to fear God in matters dealing with their country. He declared that, had it not been for the vast aid we receive from abroad, particularly from the United States, which in recent years totaled an average of $1.5 billion annually and more recently went up to more than $2 billion in outright grants, we would have been unable to spend on our Armed Forces and provide them with whatever is indispensable for a deterrent force that is necessary for Egypt's security and safety. [passage omitted]

The president said that what pains him is that those who talk about this critical issue ignore the facts, inasmuch as some of them have demanded a cut in the defense budget of 1 billion pounds while others have been satisfied with decreasing it by half as much.

If such remarks are true where individuals or personalities who indulge in such talk for selfish or propaganda purposes are concerned, they might not be true in the case of the political parties which truly appreciate responsibility. I would claim that the new Al-Wafd Party is among these latter where this particular subject is concerned because we truly believe that the people's strength lies in the Army's strength, that the Egyptian Army is Egypt's safety valve, security, and stability, and that spending on our forces is a sacred duty for as long as other countries big and small indulge in a crazy arms race and for as long as the renunciation of war and of recourse to force in international relations is still an ideal that has not yet become a reality. [passage omitted]

We also fully believe that the level of the Armed Forces of Egypt, with its great past and geographical and strategic position as well as its weight in the area, should under no circumstances be below the level of the armed forces of any Arab, Islamic, or African country where number, training, and armament are concerned. But what matters is quality rather than quantity. However, it cannot be imagined that, despite the stifling financial crisis we are experiencing, we should maintain a regular army of half-a-million officers and men in addition to another regular army going under the name "Central Security Forces" and numbering more than 300,000 officers and men, thus bringing the total strength of both armies to around 800,000 officers and men. This is at a time when the French Republic's Army is no more than 400,000 officers and men and Great Britain's army no more than 300,000 officers and men. [passage omitted]

The present difficult world economic conditions have compelled the great powers such as the United States, the Soviet Union, and Britain, despite the resumption of the arms race among them, to reconsider their excessive military spending. Therefore, we should follow their example without jeopardizing our country's security and safety. In his interview the president of the republic himself pointed out that one-half of our military spending, though inadequate, goes on salaries, and the rest of it on supplies and other needs. This might be an indication of a certain imbalance in allocations of military spending in the Defense Ministry's budget. [passage omitted]

The president of the republic reassured us when he said in the interview that there is strict control on expenditure within the Armed Forces and that in the event of any overexpenditure the person responsible will be dismissed. Although we appreciate what the president said in this regard, we wonder: If self-control and accounting are enough, then why have the democratic powers, or most of them, set up independent bodies for public expenditure control, such as that of the General Accounting Department we have and which is also found in France and Britain. These countries have not exempted military spending from such control. [passage omitted]

It is unthinkable for governments in the democratic countries to withhold information on the military budget from the people's representatives as we do and, on the pretext of maintaining secrecy, disclose only a total figure that would be a riddle the representatives cannot resolve. [passage omitted]

What is the use of giving a total figure which might not be realistic? There are those who say that the recent Defense Ministry's budget was only 3 billion and not 7 billion pounds, which our People's Assembly can only accept or reject as it is in order to preserve state secrets — as the government alleges — at the insistence of the military quarters concerned.

This abnormal situation which we inherited from the era of despotism and darkness should end. Military expenditure should be subject to control by the Central Accounting Department, as are other areas of the government's budget. What is strange is that we are a country which imports most of its weapons from abroad, from the United States, the Soviet Union, the FRG, France, or Czechoslovakia in accordance with the policy of diversifying our weapons sources. Therefore, these countries and their intelligence bodies know more about our Armed Forces — their size, their units, and their armament — than the people's representatives know. So what value is this secrecy that is open to foreigners and yet withheld from our controlling and parliamentary bodies and from Egyptians alone, with the exception of the few of us who read specialized foreign reference materials? [passage omitted]

Parliamentary control of the annual state budget can be neither serious nor fruitful unless it includes the Defense Ministry's budget and military spending of all kinds, particularly since this spending constitutes a major portion of the public expenditure — especially after our Armed Forces' activities have expanded and come to include several civilian activities which the military establishment did not undertake in the past. [passage omitted]

It is almost certain that when the government trusts the people's representatives and does not withhold from them the facts about our Armed Forces or keep them in the dark as it does now, it will find that, contrary to what it imagines, all loyal citizens will be in favor of maintaining our Army at the highest level of efficiency and ability to move and deter. [passage omitted]

Saddam Husayn Chairs 12-Hour Military Meeting

JN281703 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has presided over a meeting of the Armed Forces General Command and the field commanders. The 12-hour meeting was attended by Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information.

Irrigation Minister Opens Al-Qadisiyah Dam Project

JN281750 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jul (INA) — The Al-Qadisiyah dam project was inaugurated today and its electric power generator is now operational.

President Saddam Husayn asked Minister of Irrigation Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud to open this huge project. In a speech at a ceremony held at the project site, Mahmud expressed the pride of President Saddam Husayn and all Iraqis in the great efforts which have been put into this gigantic project, the launching of which coincides with the 18th anniversary of the 17-30 July revolution.

The two chief Soviet and Yugoslav experts have emphasized that the project underscores the strong bonds between Iraq and both the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. The Al-Qadisiyah dam, which was completed during the war years, ranks as one of the huge water storage projects in Iraq designed to preserve the country's water resources and distribute them rationally and according to the actual requirements of the various agricultural, industrial, and municipal sectors.

During the project some 30 million cubic meters of soil were used, 5 million cubic meters of soil were dug, and 2.1 million cubic meters of concrete were employed.

In addition to water storage, Al-Qadisiyah dam provides for several needs, including power supplies to the Euphrates area, staving off floods, and developing the fishing wealth. It also serves as a tourist attraction. The inauguration ceremony in Baghdad was attended by a number of party and government officials as well as the ambassadors of Arab and friendly countries.

Communique Details Air, Ground Raids Against Iran

JN281655 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,305 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our country, which is courageously tackling the hazards of life, continues to advance in all domains. With the help of God and the sacrifices of the men, this country will remain capable of protecting its security and borders and will inflict a bitter defeat and a definite catastrophe on its enemies in every battle. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In implementation of the policy of rapping the heads of the despotic Khomeyniites and severing enemy supplies, our gigantic Air Force planes carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0700 [0300 GMT] today, scoring an accurate and effective hit, after which the brave eagles of the air returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. The enemy sent three boats loaded with personnel and infantry groups in an abortive attempt to approach the positions of one of our forward units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. With their known courage, our brave men confronted them with all types of weapons and managed through meticulous coordination with the valiant artillery men to destroy the boats, kill all their occupants, and sink them in the marshes. They also managed to wipe out the infantry groups, none of which escaped death.

God bless you, O brave men of the III Army Corps. Proceed to further victories over our spiteful enemies.

3. Our units in the VII Army Corps front continued to confront the enemy remnants and succeeded in destroying one Polcain excavator, one machine gun, and four positions of various types, and in setting fire to three ammunition dumps and enemy positions.

4. Three enemy soldiers were killed and one observation post and one infantry position were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector, and two enemy soldiers were killed and one ammunition dump, one observation post, and one machine gun were destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

5. One enemy soldier was killed and one SPG-9 gun, one ammunition dump, and one observation post were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector. Those manning the gun were killed. One enemy soldier was killed and others were wounded in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. Our criminal enemy, which is terrified of Iraq's steadfastness and its people's valor, is resorting to disgraceful methods to express its rancor and its disregard of human concepts. The evil clique ruling in Iran today shelled residential areas in the city of Basra with long-range artillery, killing 1 woman and wounding 14 civilians, including 5 children; and damaging 5 houses.

At 1415 today, two enemy planes penetrated our international border in the Maysan Governorate with the aim of striking residential areas in the city of Al-'Amarah. The incident injured 20 civilians, including 4 women, and damaged 6 houses and 2 cars. While beseeching God to have mercy on the martyr and wishing a quick recovery to the injured, we announce that we will reply to the Iranian rulers at the proper time and in the manner that suits their uncivilized behavior.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 July 1986

Booby-Trapped Car Explodes 29 July; Another Found

NC290952 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0090 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] As part of the Army intelligence plot to commit crimes that make no distinctions in terms of people and the areas they live in, a booby-trapped car exploded at 1100 today under the Al-Barbir Bridge, specifically near the Al-Mashriq Bank opposite the Al-Barbir Hospital. A huge fire broke out in the area and around 15 cars were burned. Human losses are large but have not been counted yet. Ambulance and civil defense teams and fire engines are doing their job while the security forces have closed off roads leading into the area.

Internal security forces sources say that they have discovered another booby-trapped car in the area and that the authorities are attempting to defuse it.

Last-minute reports now say that the preliminary count of the casualties is more than 60 persons killed or injured. There are 7 corpses and 60 injured people in the Al-Maqasid Hospital, and 2 injured in Beirut Hospital. The booby-trapped car is a VW Golf rigged with 75 kgs of TNT. Its engine number is 15062.

17 Dead, Many Wounded in Explosion

NC291001 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0950 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The car bomb in Al-Barbir has left dozens of dead and injured. Work is continuing to rescue the remaining injured and extinguish the fires. The mutilated bodies of eight dead persons have been moved to Al-Maqasid Hospital. [passage omitted] The bodies of 5 dead and about 26 injured persons have been taken to Al-Barbir Hospital. [passage omitted]

Security sources reported a short while ago that the bodies of 4 dead and 28 wounded persons have been moved to the American University Hospital.

VOL Estimates 30 Killed

NC291041 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Security sources have estimated the number of victims of the car bomb explosion at Al-Barbir, Corniche al-Mazraah, at around 30 killed and more than 100 wounded. In addition, there was extensive damage to buildings and cars. Rescue operations are continuing. The Army has cleared the Qasqas road for civil defense, firefighting, and Red Cross vehicles, and opened the military hospital in order to receive the injured. [passage omitted]

RFL Blames Syria for Blast

NC291035 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Rescue and debris clearing operations are continuing in the Al-Barbir Bridge area, which was the target of Syrian criminality when a booby-trapped car exploded at 1100 today, killing and injuring many people. It is the second massacre perpetrated by the Syrians within 24 hours, and follows that which took place in 'Ayn al-Rummanah yesterday morning.

Firemen are still attempting to extinguish the fires that broke out as a result of the explosion. It has been reported that a number of bodies cannot be reached because of the dense smoke and severe destruction. Eight mutilated bodies, as yet unidentified, have been taken to Al-Maqasid Hospital. [passage omitted] Eighty dead and injured have been taken to the American University of Beirut Hospital.

28 July Booby-Trapped Car Allegedly From W. Beirut

NC281622 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Preliminary investigations of the car bomb explosion undertaken by authorities in East Beirut have revealed that the booby-trapped car came from West Beirut through the Franciscan-racecourse crossing point. According to some security sources, a number of Syrian officers specializing in terrorism arrived in West Beirut a few days ago. They are residing at the Beau Rivage Hotel.

Lebanese Forces Link Car to Syrians

NC282043 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1633 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee held its weekly meeting chaired by Dr Samir Ja'ja' at 1700 today. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of today's new crime in 'Ayn al-Rummanah. It examined the results of the preliminary investigations and discussed the background and purpose of this crime. The committee then issued the following statement:

Once again the Lebanese citizen is made to pay with his blood, morale, and livelihood the price for Syria's incompetence and that of its local collaborators, old and new. They make the Lebanese believe they are working for their security and peace and are trying to solve their crises. The Christian areas have learned once again that lost security is the price of failure to control the anarchy in all areas and the inability to expand the so-called security plan.

Today's explosion and yesterday's eruptions on the contact lines and deep within the peaceful areas caused grave losses, but their objectives are clear. The Executive Committee sees the following implications from these incidents:

1. The explosion is not isolated from ongoing events but is part of them. It occurred after a week of arguments, statements, counter-statements, and reserved and negative positions — all of which centered on opposition to expanding the so-called security plan to the southern suburb. Therefore, we conclude that the 'Ayn al-Rummanah explosion is a bloodthirsty cover for the security plan's failure to reach the suburb.

2. The Syrians' failure to expand the plan has cost them further credibility in the Arab world and the international community. Therefore, the Syrian logic dictated the necessity of the car bomb. Locally, they need more time to control West Beirut. Also, they want to improve Damascus' image with the West, especially considering that it was no coincidence the release of an American hostage occurred simultaneously with the dispatch of a booby-trapped car.

3. As usual, Syria tries to spread failure when it cannot spread success. Therefore, it intends to transfer problems to East Beirut after failing to stabilize West Beirut. Today's explosion is only an attempt to distract attention from the political and security contradictions existing in West Beirut.

4. The method of the explosion means Syria has reverted to its traditional practice of intimidation. It has been constantly trying to penetrate the fronts, create economic difficulties, spread tendentious rumors, divide the Christian ranks, fragment legitimacy, and split the homeland. Having failed in all these attempts, Syria has reverted to terrorism by triggering the military situation as happened yesterday, and by boobytrapping cars as happened today.

5. The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee has given immediate instructions to the popular organizations to use all available means to provide medical treatment and to extend immediate assistance [to those harmed by the explosion]. While condemning this cowardly intimidation and terror against our people and our areas in order to make us surrender our true principles and legitimate rights, we declare that these methods only increase our steadfastness to our convictions and principles. They also make us more determined to struggle for a just solution among the Lebanese without foreign interference or Syrian tutelage.

Karami on Security Plan, Meeting With Sfayr

NC281742 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Interview by Prime Minister Rashid Karami with unidentified reporters following the Coordination Committee meeting in the Government House in West Beirut on 28 July — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The Coordination Committee reviewed the past week's events, particularly the Ifrane visit. We have rejected all the dimensions, implications, and the principle behind this visit as being totally negative. His majesty [King Hassan II] has admitted that the visit was a failure. We wish it had not taken place. We have enough division and lack of solidarity in the Arab world without having to undergo such an unjustified tremor which does not favor the pan-Arab destiny. Therefore, we have already given our opinion of the visit. We repeat that we find nothing positive to qualify it for pan-Arab consideration. Thus, we reiterate that the visit made no progress in this respect. We hope that the Arabs unify their stand on this matter and draw up a suitable plan, so they may announce their unified opinion on this visit which is unacceptable at any level.

I briefed the Coordination Committee on the results of my visit to His Eminence Patriarch Mar Antun Butrus Sfayr. I explained our policy and perspective to his eminence, as well as our efforts to rescue Lebanon from this awkward position. I sensed his eminence's desire to work for an intra-Lebanese conciliation. His eminence believes this corrective plan must be based on Lebanese national unity and Muslim-Christian coexistence. Then we can work to establish a corrective and organized concept for the system, the regime, and the consitution. Equality, justice, and equal opportunities for the public are the final objective. We have no problem with his eminence's views. Our dispute is with Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, who someone on television described as the political leader. We also object to the other gentleman [Ja'ja'] being described as the leader of a revolution. We have no use for titles which divide rather than unite. We, for our part, are completely ready to cooperate with his eminence. We hope Maronites in particular, and Christians in general, will allow his eminence to help save Lebanon from this quandary.

The southern suburb security plan was referred to us and we have approved it, provided that the responsible authorities, particularly the parties, take the measures necessary for its implementation and arrange to remove all signs of an armed presence, close offices, and facilitate implementation. The Coordination Committee will set the zero hour for implementation.

[Reporter] Following your meeting with Patriarch Sfayr, you said let them propose another solution to save the country. Have you abandoned the principle of mass resignation?

[Karami] Oh my God. What a superb interpretation. I have answered this question before. I repeat that I have never been accustomed to renege on any proposal or attitude that I take out of conviction. But I want to avoid being accused of opposing any positive proposal to extricate Lebanon from this unsettling position. This even included a boycott between the government and the regime, so how can we deny measures to rescue Lebanon? If a counter-proposal does not surface, we will then rightfully reiterate our demand for a mass resignation.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, there were efforts to reopen the museum crossing point and calm the contact lines. The Security Committe then stopped meeting. What is the latest news in this respect?

[Karami] In fact, the Security Committee had discussed the issue of reopening crossing points and devised a plan to that effect. But the Lebanese Forces have withheld approval. We still await their response.

A painful explosion took place today in the 'Ayn al-Rummanah area. We denounce such treachery because it is inhumane and contrary to Lebanese customs. History contains practical evidence of Lebanese unity. Therefore, any harm that befalls our people anywhere harms us all as well.

Hence, we pray for mercy for the victims and wish speedy recovery for the injured persons. We appeal to those who commit these painful crimes occassionally, those who oppose a unified Lebanon, to abandon such criminal and barbarian practices. I take this opportunity to say to our brothers in East Beirut that we know of their sufferings, which are equal to our own. I appeal to them to help Lebanon escape this ordeal by opening the crossings that divide Lebanese hearts. Then dialogue can begin. Because if we are to await an initiative from here or there, or expect the authority to remove the barriers, then we will wait too long. We all complain of the high cost of living, recession, and hunger. Out of mercy, we must take steps to save the country.

[Reporter] As for the suburb's security plan, there was talk of setting the zero hour. Do the barriers to implementation mean a long postponement?

[Karami] We did not mention difficulties because there are none. The plan has been approved. When preliminary preparations are made by the ground forces, we will call for a committee meeting to determine the zero hour.

PSP Official: Security Plan To Cover Entire Country

NC282058 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] official Muhsin Dallul has stated the security plan will be imposed by force, as Syria is determined to have it succeed. He affirmed the plan would be extended to the southern suburb, but noted its application in the mountain area would be postponed until it covers the entire country.

Paqraduni Says Syria Trying To Divide Christians

NC252117 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Attorney Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has emphasized that one of Syria's goals behind the implementation of the security plan in West Beirut is to unite the Muslims against the president of the republic. He also said Syria is trying to divide the Christians supporting the president. He added: The Syrians' entry into West Beirut gave it the opportunity to come close to the Sunnis with offer of security in return for their political support to oppose the president. This is the first stage of the operation Syria is preparing.

Paqraduni went on: Syria is undoubtedly trying to obtain the backing of the Sunnis by providing them with security. The Sunnis, however, will not give their political support to Syria so easily. Paqraduni pointed out that after Syria came into West Beirut its relations with Walid Junblatt became very lukewarm.

In a televised talk over the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation tonight, Paqraduni said: The Syrians have been trying since 15 January to exert pressure on the eastern areas and on the president, particularly in Bikfayya. When their attempts at military pressure failed, the Syrians exploited economic conditions. A large part of the deteriorating economic situation is fabricated. Now that they have found out that economic pressure has not produced results, the Syrians have gone back to a form of political pressure through the so-called civil disobedience campaign in order to split and fragment legitimate authority and contest the legitimacy of the president. Paqraduni said that setting up the Ministerial Committee is akin to turning Lebanon into another Cyprus. He added: What is happening in Cyprus now, the Syrians are duplicating in Lebanon with the help of Rashid Karami. He stated: We are trying to resist in economic terms now. We will also resist politically through Christian unity. This unity is preserved by the ties between the major Christian forces and key figures and between the military forces and key figures who have rallied to the president's side. Paqraduni stressed that Syria's political moves will fail just as their economic moves have.

Kan'an Leaves for Syria To Brief Officials

NC290549 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Brigadier Ghazi Kan'an left Beirut for Damascus yesterday. He wil brief Syrian officials on conditions in West Beirut and ways of implementing the security plan in the southern suburb.

Morocco Delivers Protest Over Embassy Attack

NC281720 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Lebanese Ambassador to Morocco Salah Staytiyah informed the Foreign Ministry today that he had been summoned to the Moroccan Foreign Ministry, where he received an official protest over the attack launched against the Moroccan Embassy in West Beirut.

PRC Agrees To Increase Imports of Products

NC281748 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, has concluded his official visit to the PRC. He left the PRC for Beirut yesterday. PRC officials confirmed to Ambassador al-Turk that they have agreed to his request to import more Lebanese industrial and agricultural products starting next year. This is part of the PRC's efforts to help Lebanon overcome its economic crisis.

Clashes Reported in Upper al-Matn 25 July

NC251506 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The security situation along the combat lines in Upper al-Matn suffered a setback this afternoon. Intermittent sniper fire developed into clashes using heavy-caliber machine guns, mortars, and rockets. Army posts and residential areas in 'Ayn al-Tuffahah, Abu Mizan, Al-Shuwayya, Al-Zighrin, and Al-Qaysariyah are coming under fire.

According to reports, two Syrian Social Nationalist Party members were injured. A DShK emplacement was directly hit.

Clashes are still going on. Sniper fire is reaching as far as the Al-Qulay'at-Bikfaya and (Al-Delb-Bikfaya) roads.

'Factional Army' Attacks Mountain Villages 26 July

NC261920 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The factional army resumed its attacks against the village of 'Aytat some 30 minutes ago, and the town is now coming under violent mortar, rocket, and machine gun fire from Suq al-Gharb. Baysur is being subjected to a similar assault, Kayfun has been hit by rockets, and the Al-Karamah Road is the target of snipers. A cease-fire is scheduled to take effect at 2150.

Anti-Lahd Operations in South Reported

Joint Forces Shell Lahd Positions

JN251818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces yesterday launched a Katyusha rocket attack against three military positions belonging to Antoine Lahd's agent militias in (Tallat 'Ush al-Naml) in the Sawwani area and Tallat al-Ahmadiyah in southern Lebanon. The rockets scored accurate hits, inflicting grave damage on these positions, starting huge fires in many areas, and killing or wounding many agent elements.

Resistance Kills 3 Militiamen

NC281204 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1015 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Since last night, border villages in the eastern sector of the south have been the scene of bold confrontations between resistance rebels and the occupation forces. Our correspondent reports: Since 1900 last night, positions held by the Zionist enemy and agent militias have been coming under rocket and artillery attack from resistance rebels. The shelling was directed at all the enemy and militia positions in western Al-Biqa' and the eastern sector. The enemy, from its artillery emplacements in 'Ayn Qilyah, and the militias, from their positions in Abu Qamhah, shelled several of the sector's peaceful villages, including Libayya, Marj al-Zuhur, Qilya, Dallafah, Maydun, 'Ayn al-Tinah, and Yuhmur. Four female inhabitants of Marj al-Zuhur were injured. [passage omitted]

Our correspondent adds that at the very moment that the liberated villages north of the border strip were being shelled, artillery of the 1st Infantry Brigade of the Lebanese Army in western al-Biqa' returned the Zionist and militia artillery fire. Six shells fired by Lebanese Army artillery struck positions manned by the enemy and its agents.

Our correspondent adds that, in the meantime, a group of resistance rebels stormed a position in Dallafah held by agent Lahd. The bold attack resulted in the destruction of a half-tracked vehicle and a 12.7-mm machine gun emplacement. Three members of agent Lahd's militia were killed in this operation.

Launches Further Attacks

NC290623 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Excerpts] National resistance rebels have retaliated against aggressions perpetrated by the Israelis and Lahd groups in the liberated and occupied villages by launching further bold attacks on various positions in the border strip area. [passage omitted]

Islamic resistance fighters completely destroyed a position in (Tallat Surayrah), killing or wounding 10 Lahd militiamen. [passage omitted] Meanwhile, another group of rebels shelled a position held by the occupation forces and their agents at Lusi farm. The rockets hit their targets and some of the personnel manning the post were killed or wounded.

Another group shelled the occupation forces position in Tallat al-Ahmadiyah. This was followed by an attack and a clash lasting for 30 minutes. Flames were seen rising from the position until dawn today. The Islamic resistance group inflicted severe blows on the enemy's ranks. No less than five Zionists were killed at this post. [passage omitted]

Attacks Patrol, Destroys Vehicle

NC291234 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] National resistance men this morning detonated an explosive device while a patrol of Antoine Lahd's militia was traveling along the Al-'Ayshiyah-Al-Jarmaq road. The explosion destroyed a vehicle and killed or injured its passengers.

PLA Clashes With Lahd Forces

NC291248 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Tension is high on the Kafr Falus-Lib'a-'Ayn al-Mir combat lines in the south. Several acts of aggression were committed by Lahd militiamen at 0900 this morning. Violent clashes then took place between the Popular Liberation Army's Forces and the militiamen. The latter fired shells which fell on villages and residential areas east of Sidon. The Popular Liberation Army retaliated by directing concentrated shellfire at the militias' artillery emplacements. Mustafa Husayn Yasin, a member of the Popular Liberation Army, was killed. During the clashes, Israeli warplanes flew over the south and Sidon and broke the sound barrier at 1030.

Briefs

Jabal Lubnan Acting Governor Named — The Presidency issued a decree today appointing Samih al-Sulh, director general of the Interior Ministry, as acting governor of Jabal Lubnan in addition to his original post for a maximum period of 1 year. [Excerpt] *[Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 26 Jul 86 NC]*

SDAR Leader Cables Al-Asad on Hassan 'Treason'

JN251656 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 25 Jul 86

["Text" of cable from SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz to President Hafiz al-Asad — date not given]

[Text] In the name of our militant people in the SDAR we greet your principled stands in defense of Arab rights, dignity, and sanctities. We also greet your historic decision to sever relations with the regime of King Hassan II, who committed a new treason in addition to his previous treasons against the Arab nation, who played the role of godfather for Camp David, and who is making a new Camp David today.

In a more hideous way, the Moroccan king committed new treachery against the Arab nation and its sacred cause in his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. This vile act shows the truth about Hassan regarding Arabs, and Palestinians in particular. It also exposes the true nature of the chairman of the committee for the liberation of Jerusalem, the chairman of the Arab League, and the chairman of the ICO, who did not hesitate to deal as he wishes with the Arab nation's rights, to trade a cause he does not own, and to sell a land far from him where he has no presence in order to satisfy his personal whims. In exchange for all this, Hassan II is trying to obtain military support to continue the war of aggression and annihilation which he has been waging for more than 10 years against the Muslim and peaceful Saharan Arab people.

Through this treason, the Moroccan king is proving he insists upon stepping on Arab dignity and encroaching on the nation's honor and its legitimate and inalienable rights to liberate the land and people. Through his reception of the Zionist entity's prime minister, Hassan II, who sold Jerusalem, is aiming a political stab at the Palestinian people and their revolution and giving a great gift to Israel in breaking its international isolation.

This stand adopted by the Moroccan king is an unforgivable crime. Responsibility and loyalty to the Arab nation and its sacred cause require Arab countries — people and governments — to put the Moroccan king on trial, and to try him without any hesitation or reservation because he stabbed the Arab nation's dignity and traded with what he does not own, namely, the sacred cause.

The seriousness of this event and the grave consequences which may result from it against the Arab people's rights require our governments to adopt a courageous stand and a decisive response to confront the challenge. Our governments should sever all relations with the treasonous Moroccan regime. The Arab League is also required to adopt an immediate stand on this treasonous crime against the Arab people. In any case, the Arab nation is facing the following options: capitulation, following Hassan II's steps, taking part in selling the Arab nation's cause, and trading with its people's right to freedom and dignity; or exacting severe punishment against Moroccan King Hassan II and containing the results of his treason.

Al-Ahmar, YSP Delegation Discuss Developments

JN271405 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received at noon today a YSP delegation led by Comrade Dr Salim 'Umar Bakir, YSP Central Committee secretary. During the meeting, talks revolved around the fraternal relations between the two parties and their consolidation in a way serving the common struggle between the two fraternal countries.

They also discussed developments in the Arab arena in general and the treasonous step taken by the Moroccan king and its effect on the Arab struggle, as well as ways to confront and foil this step.

YSP Delegation Leaves

JN281830 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 28 Jul (SANA) — A YSP delegation headed by Comrade Dr. Salim 'Umar Bakir, secretary of the party's Central Committee, left Damascus today. On hand at Damascus Interantional Airport to see him off were Comrade Dr Ahmad Dirgham, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and head of the indoctrination bureau of the party, and a number of comrades from the Bureau of Foreign Relations in the National Command as well as the PDRY charge d'affaires in Damascus and embassy staff.

Al-Asad Confers With YAR Education Minister

JN281302 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received YAR Education Minister Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Jayfi at 1100 today in Damascus. Education Minister Muhammad Najib al-Sayyid Ahmad attended the meeting. Talks revolved around cooperation between the two fraternal Arab countries in the educational field.

Minister Ends Visit, Departs

JN282031 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] YAR Education Minister 'Abdallah al-Jayfi and his delegation left Syria today via Dar'a. In a predeparture statement, he praised Syria's great achievements under President Hafiz al-Asad and expressed his happiness with his fruitful talks with Syrian officials.

AL-THAWRAH Denounces U.S. Military Maneuvers

JN260805 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 26 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "America and the Policy of Intensifying Terrorism Against the Arabs," *Al-Thawrah* says: Yesterday's announcement by the Pentagon on the start of intensive military maneuvers by the U.S. military in the Nevada desert was not a mere coincidence. The massive scale of these exercises and the similarity of the terrain in which they are being conducted to that of the Middle East leads one to believe that there is something being prepared in the operations rooms of the White House, and that the U.S. Administration seems to be contemplating a new, imminent aggressive military action in the area. This much the Pentagon circles have not bothered to conceal in their statements about these maneuvers and their objectives.

The paper adds: Coinciding as they do with the U.S. vice president's tour of some countries in the area, the exercises are evidence that the United States will use military pressures in the interest of the deadlocked capitulationist settlement process. They will attempt to promote and market this solution as well asbring in more partners, especially after King Hassan's treasonous act in receiving and talking with the Zionist prime minister on Moroccan soil. The paper emphasizes that no American envoy has come to the area without bringing disasters and aggressive wars in his wake; America has never ceased to use the ugliest forms of blackmail as well as military and aggressive political pressures to promote President Reagan's liquidatory initiative and to subjugate the region to its hegemony and that of its strategic ally Israel.

The paper concludes by saying: The question is not so much one of mere routine maneuvers by the U.S. forces as it is a new bid by the U.S. Administration to use pressures and terrorism against the Arabs and to make a display of its fleets, military concentrations, and military machine in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. But the Arab masses and nationalist progressive forces will not be intimidated by these new threats; they shall continue to confront America, its plans, concentrations, and fleets as happened in Lebanon and Libya. The Arab masses and nationalist forces are determined to resolutely stand up to any new aggression that the United States might be contemplating.

Peres Addresses Knesset on Talks With Morocco

TA281435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1305 GMT 28 Jul 86

["Political statement" by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to the Knesset in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, distinguished Knesset:

We have been continuously and consistently working to bring about peace in the Middle East, even though we realize this is a complex process rather than a single mow. Peace is neither fished nor hunted: Peace is built and fostered with patience and with keeping the main goal in mind. Based on our past experience, we have been working in this direction by ironing out the differences with Egypt and, indeed, a great deal of progress has been made in this sphere; by creating the infrastructure for a dialogue with Jordan, which has rid itself of the elements who reject peace and advocate violence; by giving the inhabitants of the territories the opportunity to run their own lives to the extent that they are willing to do so, and progress has also been made in this area; and even by offering limited overtures to Syria, the greatest rejectionist of peace.

This effort has now been joined by a significant move, a move that is likely to transfer the dialogue on peace from the context of Israel and its neighbors to the greater context of relations between the Arab and Jewish worlds. The dialogue with King Hassan II, the monarch of Morocco, the head of the Islamic League, the chairman of the Jerusalem Committee and, until yesterday, the chairman of the Arab Summit conference, represents an opening to a very broad dialogue that touches upon the ancient history of the Middle East nations, a dialogue designed to promise them a new future.

King Hassan II stated to the Arab world and to us that he was prepared to initiate an open and direct meeting with an Israeli representative to try to extricate the peace process from its deadlock. Initially, we contemplated a meeting on French soil and later on U.S. soil. Indeed, we received a generous invitation from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to hold such a meeting on U.S. soil since he regards such a meeting — and I am quoting him — as a decisive historic development. However, King Hassan ultimately opted for holding the meeting in his own country to demonstrate Morocco's independent decision and to emphasize that this was a direct and bilateral dialogue that was not brought about by pressure or initiated by anybody from outside.

I willingly accepted his approach. The king told me in advance that he intended to present to me the Fes plan, but that he did not intend to impose anything on me and that I, for my part, would of course raise Israel's positions and proposals for peace in the region. Accordingly, last Monday evening, 23 July 1986, we took off from Ben-Gurion Airport aboard an Israeli Air Force plane to Fes International Airport. Upon our arrival there, we drove to Ifrane in the Atlas Mountains for a series of meetings with the king and a team of his senior assistants and advisers.

Ifrane is located near the largest and most beautiful cedar forest in the world and the hope for peace has now sparked there. I will not tire the members of the Knesset with the beauty of Morocco, but I will tell you that my impression this time — this is my third visit to this large country — is that a great deal of progress has been made since my last visit some 5 years ago. After several consecutive years of drought this was a very rainy season, and Morocco being basically an agricultural country, this was evidenced in its economy. The war against Polisario has died down, and this has contributed to Morocco's security. On the domestic scene, a great measure of stability can be discerned.

On the very first day of our visit, the king made a meaningful gesture. He came to our residence to greet us. Not only did I find the king convinced in his purpose, but I also sensed once again two qualities characteristic of his attitude that are relevant to us: First, he is really a man of peace who is looking for a way to overcome the conflicts in the Middle East, both to prevent another tragedy in the future and to revive an ancient alliance among the various religious denominations in various parts of the region and in different periods in history, an alliance that led to both cultural blossoming and economic prosperity. Second, once again I realized that Hassan II, just as his father Muhammad V, has a deeply positive attitude toward the Jewish people. If I may quote the king's remarks, his positions are not formulated according to the identity of the plaintif, but by the justness of the complaint itself. When I mentioned the fact that his father had refused to turn Jews over to the Nazis, he replied to me: Why are you thanking me? This is understood, given our family's principles and tradition.

During our stay in Ifrane, there were three meetings with the king and his ministers and another series of meetings between his advisers and ministers and the team accompanying me. In these meetings, we looked for a common denominator to establish an opening position. We knew very well that it would be impossible to bridge the gap in the positions of the two sides in such a short time and with one single move. When I noted in my meeting with the king that we were together looking for a key to open the gate of peace, he replied: Even when we find the key we must use it, and I am quoting him, one turn after another. In other words, this is a process and not a lightning move.

The new dimension created by the meetings, and here is where I see the king's greatest contribution, a contribution which could only have been made by an important Arab leader, is that Hassan II told the Arab world loudly and clearly that the boycott on the dialogue with Israel must be lifted, that there is nothing in the Arab League's resolutions that bans a dialogue with us, and that in the absence of such a dialogue the conflict will remain forever a thorn in the raw flesh of the peoples of this region.

These remarks were also stated in public when the king addressed the Moroccan nation and other peoples on television. He clearly stated, and I am quoting him, it was not specified in the Fes resolutions that contacts with Israel within the framework or outside the framework of these resolutions are banned. He went on to say, and I am still quoting, that is why I met with Shim'on Peres and held discussions within the framework of the Fes plan. I met with him because there is nothing to prevent me from meeting him and because there has been no decision by the Arab league since the day it was founded until today that prevents any Arab official from meeting an Israeli official. I did not meet in secret as others have done, and I am still quoting, let me tell you that there are some people who drool over the thought of meeting Shim'on Peres, but do not want to go to him and are afraid to talk to him.

The king went on to say, with a considerable measure of courage, Shim'on Peres stayed 2 days in Morocco unguarded because he was guarded by certain considerations — Moroccan logic, levelheadedness, responsibility, and the education of our people over the last 1,400 years. The king decided not to give in to the rejectionist front and to bypass the traditional barrier of shame.

I must say this is a change that creates an even footing for a dialogue. The argument that has been going on for dozens of years over the question of what should precede what, whether a solution should precede negotiations or whether negotiations leading to a solution should come first. There is no doubt, and this is only logical, that in the absence of preliminary and direct negotiations without any preconditions the conflict will be perpetuated. Because the gap between the sides is deep and wide it cannot be bridged by witchcraft and magic spells, the bridge must be built by agreement between the sides. Moreover, in the absence of negotiations both sides will entrench in their opening positions and the only thing that will remain to be done is to measure the gap rather than bridge it.

What we learned in Ifrane is that the present gap is mainly a gap between differing formulations. Reality has its own exclamation marks, and sometimes it amazes us in uncovering the closeness of the various positions, and certainly in pointing at the great concern for the present situation. In Ifrane, therefore, we legitimized open dialogue as well as the logic stemming from reality, not merely the echo coming out of slogans.

In the meetings themselves, the king presented the Fes plan. I feel it is my duty, and I told the king this is how I would proceed, to bring the gist of his positions and arguments to this house. The way the king sees it, the advantage of the Fes plan is that it is built on two foundations: first, it is a plan acceptable to most Arab countries; second, according to King Hassan, the plan implies that the Arab countries recognize Israel's existence and its right to live within recognized and secure borders. In contrast, it recognizes the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians and notes its right to their own state, a state which would include the territories which came under Israel's rule during the 6-Day War. The king argued that in the absence of a real peace plan the hideous threat of yet another war would again hover over us. Such a war, a tragedy in his own words, would only bring greater disaster to its participants and to the inhabitants of the entire region. Considering the destructive character of modern weapons the casualty toll might be very high and the war would not produce any solution whatsoever.

The king referred to the Palestinian issue with great concern, and once again I am bringing you the gist of his remarks. Look, he said, there are hundreds of thousands of young Palestinians in the territories who were born after 1967. They have no memories of the past, they have no flag, they have no identity, they have no state, but they have nationalist feelings. They speak their own and your language, they mingle in your midst, and their frustration might lead them to revolt and violence. And, as a result of the race between them, one of the superpowers might exploit, encourage, and abet these feelings of frustration.

The king went on to say: I know you. You are a democratic country that believes in values, you will not want to deprive these people of their basic rights, including the right to vote. Their national reproduction is higher than yours. You will not use force but you will be compelled, if not today then tomorrow, to find a solution compatible with your character and not merely with their ambitions.

The king pointed out that the Iraq-Iran war has taken a lot of belligerent energy. However, this war will ultimately end and a new situation will emerge. He expressed the hope that Iraq will adopt a pragmatic stance in the wake of this war, but noted that there is no guarantee of this.

I replied to him that Israel seeks peace and that this applies to all democratic bodies of Israeli politics. The Jewish people has no tendencies to rule over other nations or to oppress their members. The problem is that of finding a partner to peace. Husayn, for example, seriously tried to reach a common denominator with the PLO, but following an intensively active year he despaired of the PLO leadership as a partner to peace. The PLO is so absorbed in its own survival that it cannot find the time to deal with the issues that are its raison d'etre. The PLO has wasted the time of all of us and, even if it does not admit it, it continues to be the main obstacle blocking the road to peace. We want to conduct negotiations with Jordan, we are openminded about hearing its proposals. We are prepared to hold negotiations with authentic representatives of the Palestinians, representatives who can openly represent their views and who are looking for peace and are not under the spell of terrorism.

I told the king that I agree with him: We must solve the problem by gradually turning the key of peace. The government has concrete suggestions on how to make the first turn, and we are willing to discuss them directly, as soon as possible. We will raise our own proposals and listen to the Arab proposals. Indeed, during the 2 days we stayed in Ifrane we raised various proposals to try and translate the goodwill evinced into the language of political action, whether of a symbolic or binding nature. For example, we proposed that this year be recognized as a year of negotiations, that during this year the countries stop belligerent action, and that acts of violence stop. We told the king that until negotiations are opened and as long as they proceed Israel will not implement is sovereignty in the territories. We said we are willing to immediately meet authentic Palestinian leaders who are peaceseekers and who reject violence, this in order to search for a solution which will take into account the Arabs' hopes and Israel's security needs. We said that we are willing to search for a solution to the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. We said we agree to the opening of a peace conference under international accompaniment on which all the sides can agree.

This meeting, the first of its kind, did not bear the nature of negotiations but was in the form of a deep dialogue, a direct and open dialogue. I would like to express my pleasure at the fact that we parted after agreeing to continue the dialogue, that the meeting culminated in a joint communique which was simultaneously issued in Jerusalem and in Rabat. Indeed, we parted as great friends.

The meeting ignited the imagination of the world and resuscitated the drive for peace. Enthusiastic reactions came from the United States, its President, secretary of state, and leaders. The same holds true about Europe: from Spain to Greece, from England to Italy, from France to the Vatican, we heard words of encouragement and support. The Soviet Union issued two reactions: one was very reserved while the other was more moderate and qualified.

The reaction of the Arab world was not homogeneous either, but was still interesting. President Mubarak unambiguously welcomed it, and I thank him for that. Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and the Persian Gulf states denied rumors that they had been in on the meeting before it took place and made do with this denial. Syria jumped the gun: Al-Asad apparently could not contain his extremism, minced no words in attacking the meeting, and announced that it was severing relations with Morocco. Iraq, which receives aid from Morocco, stood out in its negative and surprising reaction as far as the Moroccans are concerned. However, all in all, the reactions were not as bad as had been expected. Of course, these were only the public and initial reactions.

I believe this meeting can be an important turning point in the history of the peace efforts in the entire region. It can be the basis for a continuing dialogue that will lead to a peaceful solution. One must bear in mind that the Moroccan king has no specific Moroccan demands for peace. The king wants to advance peace rather than to look for advantages for Morocco in the name of peace. The meeting took the peace process, which began with Egypt, from its isolation. It legitimized the main condition of the peace process, that of open dialogue rather than eternal confrontation. It once again showed Israel's sincere desire for peace and it proved that also on the Arab side there is somebody to talk to.

Members of the Knesset, we owe it to ourselves, our history, and the future of our children, we must not sit idly by but we must go ahead with our peace efforts just as we do with our security efforts. In peace, just as in security, we must maintain the initiative and be constant. We must listen for any positive utterance and any new opportunity. I hope that in the wake of the meeting in Ifrane the solution of the disputed problems between us and Egypt will be accelerated; we will renew our invitation to Jordan to enter a direct dialogue, we will propose to the inhabitants of the territories not to miss the opportunities we have offered them. Even to the rejectionist Syria, we will not tire of proposing a dialogue instead of the sword. And, what is most important, we will continue to broaden the dialogue with the Arab world and its leaders. We will continue to respect the wish of the Moroccan king to create a true dialogue.

Not everything has been solved, but a great opening has been created. Amid the hot and cold reception that has been lavished since the meeting, one must not fail to realize that this was only the beginning, not the end; that the main strength of the meeting is that it demonstrated the essential fact that there is no true alternative to peace; and that Israel will continue to strengthen and foster this alternative.

DAVAR: Peres Willing To Give Up Jerusalem Areas

TA290520 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 29 Jul 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Paris by Gid'on Kuts]

[Excerpt] During his talks with King Hassan of Morocco, Shim'on Peres said he would be willing to give up parts of Jerusalem which are holy to Islam, such as the 'Omar Mosque, on the condition that the Arabs recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. This is reported by Moroccan sources. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Envoy To Bring Message to Peres This Week

TA270515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] A personal envoy of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will arrive in Israel this week with a message to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, according to our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami. The envoy, Anis Mansur, is the former editor-in-chief of the *Uktubar* weekly and was a close associate of the late Anwar al-Sadat.

It is believed in Jerusalem that in the wake of the Peres-Hassan summit it will be easier for the Egyptian president to move toward a solution of the Tabah crisis and other issues pending between the two countries. Such a move would enable a summit meeting between Peres and Mubarak to be convened within a few weeks.

Arbitral Compromis Concluded 'By End of Next Week'

TA290503 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Telephone interview with Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, by Shalom Qital "a few minutes ago" — recorded]

[Text][Tamir] We have concluded the arbitral compromis, except for the appendix in which the two sides' positions on the disputed location of the border markers are presented and except for choosing the international arbiters. During the past 2 weeks we also managed to finalize the format of the appendix, which will include a map, a tour of the territory, aerial photographs, and several other matters.

[Qital] I understand that the tour of the area is scheduled to take place soon, perhaps tomorrow.

[Tamir] The meeting of the delegations to the negotiations this week, beginning tomorrow, is aimed at concluding the content of the format of the appendix and the appendix itself. Now, to your question, if there are no unforseen difficulties, the whole arbitral compromis can be concluded by the end of next week at latest; it can be initialed as an approved draft for a political settlement, and then brought to the Inner Cabinet for approval, along with the other issues which the directors general committee had to handle — namely, bilateral relations, mutual ties, and the arrangement in Tabah following the arbitration.

[Qital] And then what? Will there be a formal signing ceremony with the leaders themselves present?

[Tamir] Once the arbitral compromis is approved by the Inner Cabinet, arbitration will begin and the mutual agreements will be implemented, the ambassador will be returned, and, as is known, a summit meeting which will focus on the matter of resuming the peace process will be held.

[Qital] Mr Tamir, what is the connection between Tabah and Morocco?

[Tamir] Tabah is connected to the thawing of relations with Egypt. We have been dealing with this for more than a year now. The thawing of relations with Egypt is also important in terms of creating an atmosphere of peace which includes good mutual relations, good-neighbor relations, and also in terms of bringing together Egypt, Jordan, and the Palestinians for the purpose of resuming the peace process and the negotiating process. Morocco undoubtedly made a very significant contribution to the whole issue of peace between Israel and the Arab world.

[Qital] Now, Mr Tamir, I will ask a question about another event and its connection to the peace process and Tabah: the rotation. The rotation is to take place in less than 4 months. How does it tie in with promoting the peace process? What will happen to all the issues you mentioned after November [as heard]?

[Tamir] Look, you asked me about Egypt and about our activities this week, and not about the peace process. Now, the thawing of relations with Egypt is undoubtedly very important for preparing the way for the resumption of the peace process. As far as the rotation is concerned, I can only tell you that I am certain that the arbitral compromis will be concluded by that time, and everything connected to the arbitral compromis — all the other things that have to be dealt with, such as bilateral relations, and other subjects such as Ra's al-Burqa' — will also be settled. A summit meeting will also be held by that time.

[Qital] Finally, Mr Tamir, could you give us a hint regarding the choice of the arbiters; who the arbiters might be?

[Tamir] I cannot provide any hints as to who the arbiters will be. We have reached an understanding on the method of choosing the arbiters. We naturally have a list of names from which we will have to choose.

Egyptian Agricultural Delegation Arrives for Study

TA270853 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0834 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Nineteen Egyptian agricultural experts have arrived in Israel to study irrigation systems. The Egyptian experts will stay 3 weeks and will learn about modern irrigation systems from Israeli specialists at the Ramat Aviv Hotel. Such a study tour is unprecedented and the agriculture ministries of Egypt and Israel consider it a historic event and yet another move toward strengthening bilateral relations.

Our correspondent reports that the Egyptian deputy prime minister, who is also the agriculture minister, will send a special envoy to accompany the Egyptian delegation during the last week of its stay in Israel. As is known, the Egyptian tourism minister is due here next month which is also an encouraging sign for relations between the two countries.

Shamir Says Relations With Nicaragua Possible

TA290525 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Jul 86 p 4

[Text] Israel would "not oppose" reestablishing diplomatic ties with Nicaragua and would be willing to give that country technological and agricultural aid, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said yesterday.

Shamir made the comment to a delegation of intellectuals and writers from 10 Latin American countries.

Nicaragua broke off relations with Israel during the siege of West Beirut in 1982.

West Bankers Call for Boycott of Bush Reception

TA282025 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Palestinian organizations in the territories this evening issued a manifesto sharply criticizing the United States and expressing full support for the PLO as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the organizations denounce Morocco's King Hassan II for his meeting with Mr Peres and call on notables in the territories to boycott the reception for U.S. Vice President Bush scheduled for tomorrow.

Closures Ordered To Prevent Jerusalem Protests

TA261943 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Major General Ehud Baraq, commander of the Central Command, has signed five closure orders banning rallies and conferences in East Jerusalem. Our correspondent Uri Kohen-Aharonov learned this evening that the decrees were issued following the receipt of information that extremist elements were planning to riot, stir up emotions, and instigate subversiveness in meetings protesting against Kings Hassan and Husayn.

Our correspondent adds that this afternoon two clubs in Wadi al-Jawz and in East Jerusalem were closed by virtue of these decrees.

HA'ARETZ: New Restricting Orders Not Policy Change

TA270901 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
27 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Uri Nir]

[Text] Another three orders were issued over the weekend restricting the movements of West Bank residents.

Nabil Ja'fari, 22, a student at Bethlehem University, and Majid al-Labidi, 27, both residents of Abu Dis near Jerusalem, received orders restricting their movements for 6 months. The two were ordered to report to the Bethlehem police station weekly.

This is the second time Ja'fari has received an order restricting his movements, and the fourth for Al-Labidi, who was under administrative detention for 6 months.

Another restricting order was issued against journalist Hamdi Faraj, 30, of the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp near Bethlehem. He was ordered not to leave Al-Duhayshah for 6 months except to report to the Bethlehem police station every morning. In 1983, Faraj was issued an order restricting his movements for 1 year. During that period he was put under administrative detention for 11 months and released at the beginning of last year. Since then he has been employed by the East Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Mithaq*.

Last week orders were issued restricting the movements of five other West Bank residents. Security sources have said that the new wave of restricting orders is not part of a new policy.

Five More West Bankers Put Under Town Arrest

TA280821 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
28 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] Five West Bank Palestinians were placed under town arrest yesterday in the latest of a series of recent measures to limit the movement of suspected activists in the area.

The five have been confined to their home towns and villages for six months, and must register regularly with local police. They were identified as Yusuf Jubba, a journalist from Al-Birah, Abdellatif Abu Bakr, a pharmascist from Janin, Hani' al-Nasir, a shopkeeper from Janin, and Walid Talalwah and Musaddiq Tanuri from villages near Janin. Jubba worked at the *Al-Quds* newspaper and later at *Al-Darb* newspaper, which was banned over a year ago.

In the last week, eight town arrest orders have been issued in the West Bank. On Sunday the town arrest of 'Anabta Mayor Wahid Hamdallah was extended for another six months. Hamdallah has been placed under town arrest numerous times since 1982, according to Palestinian sources.

Security sources said the timing of the recent rash of arrests should not be attributed to a policy decision, but rather to bureaucratic procedures.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0700 GMT on 28 July carries a similar report, but says "Major General Ehud Baraq, the commander of the Central Command, has issued limiting orders against four Judaea and Samaria residents: three from the Janin area and one from the town of Al-Birah." The report adds that "the orders were issued for security reasons, such as subversive activity."]

Charity Organization Headed by Al-Shawwa Closes Down

TA281215 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic
28 Jul 86 p 1

[By *Al-Quds* special correspondent]

[Text] Gaza — The managing board of the charity organization for assisting Gaza Strip residents decided to close the organization's offices to the public as of yesterday and until further notice, without providing any reasons.

It is noted that the organization was founded in 1971 and is headed by Rashad al-Shawwa. It used to issue Gaza Strip residents travel permits to Jordan as well as export licenses for the Strip's citrus fruits.

The organization refused to issue any statement yesterday.

Al-Najah University Scores 'Unofficial Closure'

TA281702 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The Al-Najah University in Nabulus claims that the roadblocks erected by the IDF at the entrances to the campus during the last 3 days are tantamount to an unofficial closure of the university. The university spokesman told our correspondent Arye Gus that because of the roadblocks final examinations have been disrupted, as has registration for next year.

Security sources reacted by saying that the IDF roadblocks are meant to prevent the entrance of incitors, and that they allow entrance to those who possess student identification cards or registration forms. Today the security forces prevented the passengers of several buses from entering Al-Najah University. Roadblocks were also erected near Hebron University.

AL-SHA'B Criticizes Jordanian Moves

JN251716 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "On the Jordanian Onslaught"]

[Text] We should in no way underestimate the seriousness of the Jordanian moves in the occupied territories. These have been gaining momentum over the past few months in a conspicuous manner. Nor should this Jordanian onslaught be regarded in isolation from U.S. policy on the occupied territory, which ultimately seeks to liquidate the Palestinian cause and rights. American sources have made no secret of the fact that the United States and Jordan — and of course Israel — work in concert in the new onslaught.

The most salient feature of the Jordanian onslaught, which seeks to undermine the occupied land's masses' commitment to their national identity, is its adoption of the American ideas of improving living conditions in the area and its promises of financial assistance to citizens in an attempt to divert attention from the essential question, to misrepresent the nature of the dispute, and to exploit the people's suffering under occupation. The development plan which Jordanian officials have been talking about recently is in reality calculated to promote pro-Jordanian bodies, after the regime realized following King Husayn's speech that the masses in the occupied lands hold tenaciously to the Palestinian option represented by the PLO.

The plan aims to rob our people of their identity and use pressure and blackmail on them. The announcement of the so-called development plan and moves to form committees to run municipalities are only a prelude to escalating the onslaught, which will take various guises and use different pressure tactics to blackmail the population in the occupied lands. But this onslaught is very much like swimming against the sweeping current, which manifested itself in the funeral of martyr Zafir al-Masri, days after King Husayn's speech — a current representing the will of people who have had their say and defined their only option. The only fate of this new onslaught can only be abysmal failure.

State Revenue Exceeds Spending By 30 Percent

TA251150 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] State revenue is exceeding spending in the first third of the year by around 30 percent. If the trend continues, says Deputy Finance Minister 'Adi Amoray, then the government may reduce its internal debt and collect less money from the public. Harley Braidman reports:

The surplus of between 350 to 450 million shekels in the first 4 months of the fiscal year is due to higher income tax revenue of 100 million shekels and much higher receipts from customs and value-added tax. Recently the standard of living has been rising and consumers have been buying more durables. The Central Bureau of Statistics says organized retail sales have increased 7 percent in April-June as compared with January-March, which was 10 percent higher than in the previous quarter.

Amoray says a Bank of Israel committee is examining how the real deficit in the budget develops. If the situation turns out to be better than forecast because of the balance in financial activity and the surplus of supply, then the government may decide not to recycle redemptions of previous loans over 100 percent and thus reduce the internal national debt. Such a move would lower interest rates again and provide more opportunities to private companies to raise money from the public. Next week the Bank of Israel will not issue bonds in order to raise money so as not to compete with Tadiran [an Israeli electronics company].

Despite the surplus in revenue, both the Treasury and the Bank of Israel are warning that unless the budget deviations are eliminated and wage rises are kept low, there will be a resumption of inflation and economic stability will be endangered.

Reportage on Opening of 22d OAU Summit

PANA Lists Leaders Attending

LD290946 Dakar PANA in English 2044 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 28 Jul (PANA) — Twenty heads of state, three heads of government, three vice-presidents, three prime ministers and 21 ministers are attending the three-day OAU summit which opened today in the Ethiopian capital. Presidents attending the summit are from Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Saharawi Republic, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Heads of government attending are from Lesotho, Sudan and Zimbabwe and prime ministers from Djibouti, Ghana and Zaire, while vice-presidents are from Kenya, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

With the exception of Somalia, which is represented by a vice minister, all the other countries are represented by ministers. [passage omitted]

UN Leader Sends Message

EA282125 Daka PANA in French 1650 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Jul (PANA) — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who was unable to travel to Addis Ababa for health reasons, has sent a message to the 22d OAU conference of heads of state and government who are meeting in the Ethiopian capital.

The special session held by the UN General Assembly on Africa was "crowned with success" and the program of action for Africa's economic rehabilitation and development it drew up clearly reflects the willingness of the international community to contribute to the development of Africa, he said in his message. The text adds that "the program of action now must be implemented."

The urgency of economic problems did not eclipse political problems such as apartheid, Namibia, and the Western Sahara. On the latter, Perez de Cuellar recalled the efforts jointly initiated by the OAU and his organization. He thought "that if the parties involved continue to cooperate, it should be possible to lay the foundations of an acceptable solution to the problem."

Mengistu Opens Summit

EA281658 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The 22d OAU summit was opened at Africa Hall this afternoon by the secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. In his speech, the comrade secretary general reaffirmed that Socialist Ethiopia will continue to give its support to the full liberation of the African Continent. He went on to say that every OAU member-state must do its moral duty by strengthening the armed struggle of the national independence movements and broadening the horizon of assistance.

Cites U.S., UK 'Covert Racism'

AB282003 Dakar PANA in English 1927 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 July (PANA) — Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile-Mariam today accused the United States and the United Kingdom (UK) of "covert racism" and of being solely interested in the promotion of their economic benefits at the expense of human rights.

The Ethiopian leader was speaking during the opening ceremony of the 22nd ordinary session of the assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU.

He said it was sadening to note the obstinate stand of the US and some Western countries that have demonstrated their refusal to apply economic sanctions against South Africa.

He said the US and the UK in particular had within a single month vetoed two draft resolutions submitted to the UN Security Council calling for comprehensive and mandatory economic and other sanctions against South Africa.

Their position within the international community publicly reaffirms their covert racism and contrary to their pretensions as guardians of human rights, their sole interest lies in the promotion of their economic benefits at the expense of human rights.

The Ethiopian leader said that it was also evident that South Africa has been able to conduct acts of banditry against the Frontline States and neighbouring states with the full support of imperialism and other reactionary Western powers.

"As has been shamelessly reiterated by President Reagan's statement last week, it is these same imperialist powers that oppose the call by the international community for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime. We vigorously condemn this clearly anti-African position," he said.

He said comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa would hasten the liberation of South Africa and "we Africans should give particular attention and press for the imposition of such sanctions."

"As the motive of the supporters of the fascist regime of Pretoria, who advocate that sanctions would hurt the black population, is obvious, it suffices to state that such views are clearly bankrupt. In any case, since when have they shown concern for the rights of the black man?," he said.

The Ethiopian leader reaffirmed his country's "unflinching support for an unequivocal commitment to the total liberation of Africa" and once again pledged to train and equip 10,000 freedom-fighters despite the problems that Ethiopia herself is facing.

In his speech Mengistu also praised the outgoing OAU chairman, Senegal's President Abdou Diouf, as "a courageous and loyal son of Africa."

He said that the role President Diouf had played in advancing the African cause at numerous international fora was commendable.

"You have properly presented Africa's views and firm stand, as well as the responsibility incumbent upon the international community," he said in praise of the outgoing OAU chairman.

Outgoing Chairman Speaks

EA282145 Dakar PANA in French 1732 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Jul (PANA) — The special session of the UN General Assembly on the crisis in Africa and its foreign debt were the climax of President Abdou Diouf's speech on economic matters.

Addressing the special session, the outgoing chairman of the OAU conference of heads of state and government had to remind his audience that the meeting was aimed at obtaining contributions. The objective of the meeting was to create awareness in the international community of the difficulties we are experiencing and on the solutions we are proposing and for which we are seeking external support.

The Senegalese president underscored the fact that it was the first time that the UN had adopted an integral and global approach to the economic problems of one continent alone, Africa. According to Abdou Diouf, by doing this the international community recognized "the special character of the problems that have to be solved by the African economy." Regarding the solutions proposed by the continent, they are contained in the priority program for economic rehabilitation.

In assessing the results of the special session, he stated that they had come to a "framework of understanding." Africa has committed itself to establish the necessary structures for launching long-term programs of development and self-reliant social and economic growth. At the same time, the international community for its part has promised to help the continent to succeed in that direction.

President Diouf mentioned another positive aspect of the special session. He said that it had helped considerably in the cementing of bilateral ties between African countries and their external partners. The outgoing OAU chairman, who had handed the torch to his Congolese colleague, asserted that the international community had commited itself to support Africa in three fields. He gave as examples the allocation of additional financial resources, the improvement of the quality and mechanisms of external assistance and cooperation, and, finally, the improvement of the international economic atmosphere.

It was the problem of foreign debt which was proving the trickiest to solve. President Abdou Diouf recalled his efforts to reassure our Western partners as well as those of the south about the conference Africa is calling for a reassement of its debt.

To the developed countries the Senegalese president reiterated that, Africa, a dignified continent, is always ready to honor its international commitments. The fact remains that our fragile economies are on the point of collapsing under the heavy weight of foreign debt, so much so that all the efforts and sacrifices agreed to will not achieve anything if the debt is not rescheduled.

The OAU reiterated its solidarity with Third World countries and explained the special nature of the continent's problems. We have been understood in that respect, President Abdou Diouf revealed. On the other hand, reservations remain on the part of the industrialized countries. Our creditors, as we all know, insist on the treatment, on a case by case basis, of the external debt problem. Should we lose hope in the face of such a situation? President Diouf does not think so. More than that, he asserted that our position "is better received and better understood today."

He recommended the continuation of contacts in order to overcome the current reticence. He also mentioned to the summit proposals made to Africa by international experts, which involve putting the problem of the African debt in the context of "the increasing flows of capital toward our continent to finance development."

The Senegalese head of state invited his counterparts to think about the proposal and "notably, to see how far it conforms with our basic concerns."

Speaks on Anti-Apartheid Struggle

EA282133 Dakar PANA in French 1744 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Jul (PANA) — The outgoing chairman of the conference of the OAU heads of state and government, Abdou Diouf of Senegal, today called on his colleagues to maintain the momentum of the struggle against apartheid.

In an assessment of his term of office for the 22d summit in Addis Ababa, the Senegalese president asked that the first lesson of the coming school year be devoted to apartheid. On this occasion, he also proposed that "it should be inscribed on the blackboard of each class that apartheid is a crime against humanity." President Abdou Diouf also put forward the idea of a committee of heads of state on the question of southern Africa. "This committee should consist of all the heads of state of the independent countries of southern Africa and a representative from "each of our regions to which the heads of national liberation movements would be invited." In its role of initiator, the committee would be permanent and would constitute "a simple and informal structure of dialogue, reflection, and action on southern Africa."

In putting forward these proposals, President Diouf recalled forecfully that "apartheid constitutes the greatest challenge with which Africa is confronted in this [word indistinct] of the 2d millenium of our era." It is a matter, he added, of achieving our continent's liberation. This means that it stands outside the East-West conflict in which Botha is trying to put it.

The Senegalese president said the last 12 months had been full ones for Africa and then recalled his tour concerning southern Africa to Paris and Vienna, one to obtain sanctions against the citadel of racism, the other on immediate independence for Namibia, which is under illegal occupation by Pretoria's forces.

At the same time as exerting pressure on Pretoria, the Senegalese president invited his African colleagues to step up pressure on "South Africa's allies." At the same time, it is necessary to increase aid to national liberation movements "whose unity and coordination of action together with the internal struggle are of the utmost importance." This support, according to Abdou Diouf, had to go hand in hand with the denunciation and intensification of puppet movements like UNITA and the MNR, which he called "South Africa's puppets which it was using to slow down the liberation of South Africa and destabilize the fraternal Frontline States."

These states, said Abdou Diouf, must play a crucial role "in all strategies of struggle against South Africa." Botha himself understands this and is trying to destabilize these states, having failed to bring them under his domination. President Abdou Diouf again stressed the need to help "our brothers in southern Africa to assume their heroic destiny and achieve the total liberation of our continent from colonialism and apartheid."

Outside Africa, the Senegalese head of state urged African presidents not to be backward in raising the question of apartheid in discussions with their Western counterparts. At the same time, he stressed that the OAU should always maintain the closest contacts with Western anti-apartheid movements, especially with youth movements in which "the determined opposition to apartheid" can be seen. For their part, African anti-apartheid movements and associations for African unity also must "coordinate" their actions with the European movements which "have the same objectives."

Sassou-Nguesso Elected Chairman

EA282200 Dakar PANA in English 2034 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Jul (PANA) — Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso said in Addis Ababa today that dialogue and peace are essential instruments for solving disputes and promoting economic development in Africa. Addressing the opening session of the 22nd OAU assembly of heads of state and government, Colonel Sassou-Nguesso said that for African unity to be realized, peace is a necessity while dialogue is the only means for solving disputes and restoring peace.

Sassou-Nguesso, who was earlier elected as OAU chairman in succession to Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, warned that if African countries do not resolve their conflicts and disputes, history will "condemn us for having spent our meagre resources and energy on arms and other destructive instruments," instead of putting them to a more profitable use.

The current chairman called for the establishment of a "council of wise men" charged with reconciling parties in conflict on the continent. The council, to be composed of former African heads of state with "untarnished national and international image," should be supported in this task by the OAU mediation, conciliation and arbitration commission, Sassou-Nguesso said. "Peace is indispensable if we want to devote our efforts to the economic, social and cultural advancement of our people and the total liberation of the continent," he said.

He said every measure must be taken to restore peace to Western Sahara, consolidate it in Chad and make it help Angola and Mozambique enjoy the "fruits of their hard-won independence."

Turning to the situation in South Africa and Namibia, he asked: "How long can we tolerate injustice and inequality?" He wondered whether Zimbabwean Premier Robert Mugabe's proposal on "launching a common military offensive" for the liberation of South Africa should not be considered at "its true value." "South Africa cannot be conquered with words but with action," he said. The Congolese leader said apartheid can be dismantled "if we Africans always consider the struggle against apartheid as part of our policy, a basis of our international relations and as an indispensable condition for cooperation with other countries in the world."

To crush apartheid, he continued, African countries must "assume their responsibilities" while some should break their "covert and overt links" with Pretoria. We shall then sound more credible in our determination to see the international community impose [word indistinct] and obligatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime," he said.

The newly elected chairman pointed briefly to the grave "economic degradation" of the continent. Natural calamities, population explosion, rural exodus, price fluctuations and "our development policies are major problems to which efforts invested since independence appear to be ineffective," he lamented. He attributed this in part to the Balkanisation of Africa by the colonial masters and called for close sub-regional cooperation toward economic integration at the continental level.

Sassou-Nguesso paid a glowing tribute to outgoing Chairman President Abdou Diouf for the "inexhaustible strength, talent and imagination" he had placed at the service of the OAU during his one-year mandate. He also praised Zaire for her return to the organization. At a time when Africa is facing a critical political, economic and social crisis "and when the contribution of all its children are more than ever required, we can only but express joy and comfort at this decision", he said.

Vice Chairmen Elected

EA282121 Dakar PANA in French 1645 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Jul (PANA) — After Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo was elected chairman of the 22d OAU summit, a bureau was set up to help him in his tasks.

The following countries were elected by acclamation to the vice chairmanship: Zambia, Mali, Djibouti, Egypt, Zaire, Uganda, Sierra Leone, and Algeria.

OAU Secretary General on RSA, Chad

LD282030 Paris International Service in French
1245 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] An important week is beginning for Africa, since the 22d summit of OAU heads of state is to open this afternoon in Addis Ababa. [passage omitted] The number one topic will no doubt relate to South Africa and the adoption of measures for isolating that country. [passage omitted] The OAU secretary general, Ide Oumarou, does not want to prejudge the decisions of the heads of state but he already notes a very clear evolution in the position of the African states on apartheid. Ide Oumarou spoke to our special correspondent Jean-Karim Fall:

[Begin recording] [Oumarou] What is certain is that the African heads of state are more and more determined not only to increase pressure through declarations against South Africa, but also envisage concrete measures precisely in order to accentuate this struggle against South Africa. Among these concrete measures there is specifically, for example, the ban on overflight of territory or landing facilities. This request has been made to the countries that up to now have granted this facility to South Africa.

[Fall] There was also the position of Nigeria, which was asking for a total ban on the overflight of African airspace by all aircraft, no matter what airlines, going to or coming from South Africa. Could the Council of Ministers not have adopted this Nigerian proposal?

[Oumarou] Nigeria expressed a position that would not have posed any problem. I say once again, however, that the African countries are sometimes in positions that are completely different. There are heritages which have to be taken into consideration. These heritages cannot be neglected or ignored from one day to the next. [end recording]

Ide Oumarou spoke at some length with Jean Karim Fall, who asked him if the OAU had not in some way failed by not having managed to settle the question of Chad. We hear the reply of the secretary general:

[Begin Oumarou recording] You cannot talk of failure without seeing how something turns out. You will be able to speak about failure on the day when the Chad problem is solved 100 percent without the OAU having contributed to it. For the time being there is a procedure under way. It is indisputable that the state of mind of President Hissene Habre has to be understood. He is in a situation where he has a country which, I would say, is in a latent state of war. No head of state can tolerate such a situation and one certainly must understand his impatience to see these problems settled. And again, in political matters, there are sensibilities, there are situations, that have to be taken into account. The OAU does take them into account. Hissene Habre himself takes them into account. Therefore, I think that (?one and the other)...I would say that it is the convergence of all the efforts, including the efforts of the OAU, no matter how minimal, which will one day make it possible for this Chadian problem to be settled. Personally, I do not despair and I do not think that the OAU has failed in one way or another. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Kaunda Speaks

AB282139 Dakar PANA in English 1810 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 July (PANA) — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda today praised Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile-Mariam for improving the welfare of the Ethiopian people.

Speaking during the opening ceremony of the OAU assembly of heads of state and governments in Addis Ababa, Kaunda said it has been become customary for the Western press to criticise the Ethiopian leadership.

But the Ethiopian leader and his colleagues had greatly improved the lives of the people of Ethiopia since the revolution, Kaunda said.

He said Ethiopia was a feudal state when Haile-Mariam took over power, with all the land owned by a few people including the church and a few generals.

The government of Haile-Mariam has been distributing land to the people and the same Western media that is now criticising him supported the feudal system, Kaunda said.

He also praised Senegal's President Abdou Diouf for the work he had done as OAU chairman.

He said Diouf had shown that he was totally committed to Africa. He cited the fact that the outgoing OAU chairman had a attended all the international conferences in support of the liberation of southern Africa and had visited all the Frontline States.

Kountche Addresses Summit

AB282225 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The OAU summit of heads of state opened this afternoon in Addis Ababa, the capital of Socialist Ethiopia. The inauguration of this summit was notably marked by an important address by General Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state. President Kountche (?called on) the whole of Africa to strongly criticize the [word indisitnct] policy of apartheid and called for economic sanctions agianst South Africa.

In this connection, President Seyni Kountche stated that the [word indistinct] apartheid policy and that regime's aggressions against the Frontline States urge us to transcend the [words indisitnct] and verbal statements and resolutions which are not implemented. It is time now, the head of state added, that concrete and immediate measures be adopted in order to make the apartheid regime respect these resolutions.

Touching on the continent's economic problems, President Kountche discussed the continent's debt which is estimated at $175 billion. [passage omitted]

Nujoma: 100,000 RSA Troops in Angola

EA282108 Dakar PANA in English 2021 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 July (PANA) — The toll of political killings of innocent villagers and civilians by the racist South African regime in Namibia has now reached 150 a month, OAU heads of state were told today. President of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Sam Nujoma, told the official opening of the 22nd session of heads of state in a message read on his behalf that South Africa has in addition, deployed about 100,000 troops in southern Angola to perpetuate more aggression and destabilisation in the independent sovereign country. He said tension, terror and repression both in South Africa and Namibia have worsened since the July summit of heads of state last year. Despite utterances by the Botha regime about negotiations, its actions have demonstrated clearly that Pretoria was not prepared to talk to liberation movements.

Nujoma said South Africa's military raids against Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia on 19 May was a slap in the face to peaceful negotiations. This was even more so because the attacks were made at the time the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) were carrying out moves aimed at peaceful negotiations. In addition, South Africa launched another attack in Angola destroying ships and other valuable property.

He said Washington and Pretoria were still insisting on conditions before implementing UN Resolution 435 of 1978. But SWAPO was determined to implement its Central Committee's decision of 1976 for mobilisation and decisive action for victory.

Somali Opposition Appeals to OAU

EA282059 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Somali opposition movements have called on African states currently meeting in Addis Ababa to take urgent steps against, and expel from this continental body, countries such as Somalia which have ties with the apartheid regime of South Africa and the Zionist State of Israel.

A spokesman for the Somali opposition told the meeting that it is essential for the OAU to condemn and (?expel) African regimes that have overt and covert ties with Pretoria and Tel Aviv at a time when the people of the continent are engaged in a bitter struggle to end the oppression and racism in South Africa and the injustices against the Arab people of Palestine.

The Somali opposition spokesman pointed out that unity and freedom cannot be attained as long as we have nations attending this meeting which help South Africa and Israel to sabotage the struggle against their respective regimes. It is known that the Somali regime, which is one of those regimes, has permitted South African aircraft to overfly Somalia and at the same time use Somali ground facilities. There are also South African experts training the troops of the Mogadishu regime. Similarly, the Zionist regime of Israel has covert ties with the Mogadishu clique.

Mubarak Meets Leaders

NC281415 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has held meetings with four African heads of state following his arrival in Addis Ababa. President Mubarak met with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, chairman of the 21st African summit. He also spoke with Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka, Gabonese President El-Hadj Omar Bongo, and Malian President Moussa Traore. The talks during these sessions dealt with a number of issues of common interest. Arab and African questions that will be discussed at the African summit, which opens later today, were examined as well.

Meets Mengistu, Others

NC282136 Cairo MENA in English 2112 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 28 — (MENA) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak tonight resumed his meetings with the African leaders and heads of state who took part in the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit meetings currently in session here.

President Mubarak met with the presidents of Uganda, Burkina Faso (Upper Volta) and Tanzania.

The Egyptian president also met, for the second time, with President Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

President Mubarak's meetings come within the framework of contacts and consultations he is holding with the African leaders and heads of state.

Al-Mahdi Meets Diouf

JN281456 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Jul (SUNA) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, current chairman of the OAU, has expressed his satisfaction with the Sudanese Government's steps to solve the problem of the south. This came during the president's reception for Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, who is leading Sudan's delegation to the 22d African summit in Addis Ababa. The two leaders stressed their full commitment to a unified African stand as well as their support for the OAU.

Al-Mahdi and President Diouf reviewed the activities of the OAU last year as well as bilateral relations. Al-Mahdi also briefed President Diouf on recent developments in the Sudanese arena, especially the resulting democracy in the country. President Diouf congratulated Al-Mahdi and the Sudanese people for their victory and expressed willingness to promote relations between Sudan and Senegal in economic and cultural areas. The two leaders also agreed to continue meetings.

Meets Congolese President

JN281819 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 28, SUNA — Premier al-Mahdi reviewed with President of the Peoples Republic of Congo Col.

F. Nguesso, who is heading the OAU committee for good office in Chad, the efforts exerted by the committee and the fate of Brazzaville meeting that ought to be convened between Chadian President Hissein Habre and Goukouni Oueddei, who opposed Habre's government, which has failed due to Oueddie's absence.

The meeting of Al-Mahdi and Nguesso has also touched on the new democratic situation in the Sudan and the bilateral relations.

Col. Nguesso is expected to chair the next session of the OAU.

Ibrahimi Meets Mengistu

LD281702 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, President Chadli Bendjedid's personal representative, had talks yesterday with Mengistu Haile-Mariam, the Ethiopian head of state and current chairman [as heard] of the OAU, to whom he gave a message from President Chadli Bendjedid.

Ibrahimi Meets Diouf

LD281718 Algiers APS in English 1032 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28/07/86 (APS) — Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, personal representative of President Chadli Bendjedid conferred yesterday in Addis Ababa, in his capacity as the head of the Algerian delegation with President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, acting chairman of the O.A.U.

The mnister handed over to President Diouf a message from President Chadli.

The talks were focused on the actions taken up by Africa at the international level in the political and economic fields in pursuance of the decisions of the 21st O.A.U. summit.

Dr Ibrahimi and President Diouf, took stock of the progress achieved by the O.A.U./U.N. goodwill efforts for the implementation of the peace plan on Western Sahara. They also reviewed the latest developments on the Arab scene as well as major issues that will be submitted to the 22nd O.A.U. summit and also the preparations of the 8th summit of the Non-Aligned Movement due to open soon in Harare (Zimbabwe).

Dr Ibrahimi further held talks with the Congolese president, Denis Sassou Nguessou.

In the talks, the two men surveyed the political and economic situation in Africa and particularly the developments of the anti-apartheid struggle and the Namibian and Chad issues. They also analysed the U.N./O.A.U. good offices process for the implementation of the peace plan on Western Sahara.

Tanzanian Leader Holds Talks

EA282152 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa — Algeria has pledged continued cooperation with Tanzania in various fields. The pledge was made by President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria in a special message to President 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who is in Addis Ababa for the 22d OAU summit. The message was delivered to President Mwinyi today by Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi. President Bendjedid said Algeria would continue to cooperate with Tanzania in the economic and other fields despite last year's leadership changes in Tanzania. President Mwinyi informed Ibrahimi that the food situation in Tanzania is satisfactory. He also briefed him on the steps being taken by the government to revamp our country's economy.

President Mwinyi has also held talks with various other leaders, including the outgoing OAU chairman, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, and the FAO director general, Edouard Saouma. He also met UNESCO Director General Mahtar M'bow. The opening session of the OAU heads of state summit [words indistinct].

Traore Receives Dignitaries

AB281749 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Head of State General Moussa Traore's activities this morning in the Ethiopian capital: This morning in Addis Ababa, before the opening of the [22d OAU] summit, the president granted a series of audiences to leaders and high-ranking officials of [words indistinct] and friendly countries. Thus, the head of state received at 0900 President Seyni Kountche of Niger with whom he discussed bilateral, subregional, and international issues. I would like to remind you that the Niger-Mali Joint Commission meeting will take place in Niamey before the end of 1986 and it will give new momentum to our trade in all fields. On the regional level, our two countries reaffirmed their attachment to the West African Economic Community, the Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, and the Liptako-Gourma which work towards economic integration.

[Words indistinct] it was the turn of Ivorian Foreign Minister Simeon Ake, who was President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's emissary. He delivered to the president President Houphouet-Boigny's friendly greetings and fraternal considerations. Everyone knows the [words indistinct] between Moussa Traore and the wise man of Yamoussoukro, topics of bilateral cooperation were at the center of their discussions.

[Words indistinct], President Moussa Traore received Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi who also delivered to him a verbal message of friendship from President Chadli Bendjedid.

Diouf, Western Sahara Leader Meet

LD281600 Algiers APS in English 1140 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28/07/86 (APS) — Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (S.A.D.R), Polisario Front secretary general had talks on Sunday with the Senegalese head of state, O.A.U acting president, Abdou Diouf.

The talks were centered on a certain number of international topical questions, on the evolution of the situation in Western Sahara and the good offices of President Diouf as to the preliminary contacts between Morocco and the Polisario Front.

At the end of this audience President Abdelaziz declared that he congratulated President Diouf for his outstanding mandate at the head of the O.A.U.

Mr Abdelaziz added that he also proceeded with the O.A.U acting [chairman] to the evaluation of efforts he made together with the U.N Secretary General Mr de Cuellar for the enforcement of the O.A.U 104 and the U.N. 40/50 resolutions on Western Sahara.

LIBYA

Egypt, U.S. Party to Peres-Hassan Talks

LD271651 Tripoli JANA in English 1425 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, Shahr Nasser 27, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-ra'y Al-'Amm* today revealed that the captain of the jet which took terrorist Peres to Morocco participated in the Zionist bombing of the headquarters of Palestinian guerrillas in Tunis. The paper quoted Western sources as saying that the captain of the aircraft holds the rank of staff colonel and called Frim Danon. Also, he was the commander of a squadron of mirages which took part in the enemy aggression against Egypt in 1967.

On the other hand, the paper revealed that 4 warplanes had accompanied the aircraft of terrorist Peres until its arrival in the Moroccan territory and that 5000 Moroccan soldiers guarded the residence of terrorist Peres and roads leading to it.

The paper pointed out that top level delegations from Egypt and America were parties in the treacherous talks which took place between terrorist Peres and King Hassan II.

DPRK Trade Union Leader Arrives for Visit

LD272046 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Jul (JANA) — Kim Yong-su,head of the office of general administration of the Supreme People's Assembly, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Federation of Workers, and chairman of the Korean-Libyan Arab Friendship association, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this evening.

In a statement made to JANA, Kim expressed great pleasure at visiting the Great Jamahiriyah and said this visit comes within the framework of bilateral cooperation between the friendship associations of the two countries and in order to attend the rally of solidarity with the people of democratic Korea against U.S. imperialism, which will be held in the Great Jamahiriyah this week.

Visits Al-Qadhdhafi's Bombed House

LD282042 Tripoli JANA in English 1748 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidda 22, Shahr Nasser 28, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The delegation from the Korean-Libyan Arab Friendship Society headed by Mr. Kim Yong-su the head of the administrative office of the Supreme People's Council in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a visit this morning to the home of the leader of the revolution during which they witnessed the traces of the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression.

Mr. Kim Yong-su expressed the condemnation of the people and Government of Korea of this imperialist aggression which was aimed at the leader of the revolution in person.

He announced once again the standing of the Korean people in the same trench with the Libyan Arab people in its firm confrontation with U.S. imperialism and its hirelings.

He highly valued the brave confrontation of Great Jamahiriyah with the barbaric aggressors and the foiling of their hostile plots.

Tripoli: Bush Using Tour To Serve Election Hopes

LD281743 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The timing of George Bush's dubious tour of the area coincides with the rising heat of the coming U.S. presidential elections. It also coincides with the emergence of the phenomenon of treasonous behavior, a phenomenon some Arab rulers would like to let become an accepted custom, as is the case with the pawns of Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy. Overt meetings and capitulationist negotiations are taking place openly before the masses in Egypt, as if this behavior is the rule and rejectionism and taking up arms against the enemy are the exception.

Although the Arab nation expects nothing from imperialism, the ally of Zionism, except more plotting and suspect plans, George Bush, who is one of the candidates who might succeed the rabid dog and the agent of Mossad, Reagan, has actually begun to use the tour to serve his electioneering fortunes. From this platform he will pay his respects and obedience to Zionism by wailing at the Wailing Wall in occupied Jerusalem. He will also visit what is called the epitaph commemorating the victims of Nazism, which is part of Zionist practice, and this is considered a type of blackmail to get sympathy from Western politicians who want to keep away the stigma of anti-Semitism, like the case of Waldheim.

The second part of Bush's suspicious tour will concentrate on canvassing for direct negotiations between the treasonous Arab rulers and the Zionist terrorists, especially now that U.S. imperialism has scored a victory for this sort of traitorous policy in Morocco, a policy whose foundations were laid down by Kissinger in 1973 at the tent at 101 km in Egypt.

In a statement made in Frankfurt, George Bush announced that his administration in Washington is ready to host a so-called mini-summit at which the capitulationist Arab rulers can sit face to face with the Zionist terrorists, whose hands are stained with the blood of the Palestinian Arab people from well over half a century.

It appears that those who are eager to take these new steps — and they include the disgrace of Jordan, Husayn — are ready to revive the policy which was buried by the bullets of Islambuli along with the deceased Al-Sadat, in executing the Arab people's court condemnation of the recognition of the Zionist enemy in either explicit or implicit form.

There is no doubt the Arab attitudes toward the central Arab issue, Palestine, has reached the crossroads now that the Zionists have thrown the Fes summit resolutions in the faces of those who signed them, and after the dynamic revolutionary forces stood up to encompass and abort the the plan of the terrorist Reagan and the destruction of the Lebanese Zionist agreement.

This is why the Arab rulers are breathless after running after the mirage of the open and direct negotiations in the belief that the Zionist enemy will accept them as guard dogs around occupied Palestine, just as the hireling militia are doing in South Lebanon.

However, events will prove to them that the Arab-Israeli conflict is a conflict of existence and not a conflict for boundaries, and that Palestine and Jerusalem are the Arab heart and form, and that the Palestinian Arab people and the Arab nation behind them will liberate the occupied soil from the river to the sea and from South to South in a historic operation that keeps faith with the lives of the martyrs and people like Saladdin and Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, who are today the symbol of the pan-Arab leadership of the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland.

As for those who bank on Bush's electioneering tour, they will have no mention or place in the Arab glorious future.

MOROCCO

Envoy to Jordan on Vacation, Not Recalled

LD281821 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Rabat, 28 Jul (Map) — A senior Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation official today categorically denied reports in certain newspapers that Morocco recalled its ambassador in Jordan for consultations.

Contacted by MAP in this connection, the official stated that the Moroccan ambassador to Jordan has taken his usual leave and will return to his post as soon as his vacation is over.

SUDAN

King Hassan-Peres Meeting 'High Treason'

JN281121 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Khartoum July 28 (SUNA) — Last week's meeting between King Hassan of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Peres is a stunning blow to the endeavours aiming at acheiving the minimum stint of Arab soldiarity in this critical stage of the Arab struggle.

The meeting which was held in the Arab Maghreb in itself is a high treason that can not be abated from that one which was committed by the late Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat to Al-Quds in 1977 and which tore the Arab world in a comedic manner that made the enemy stand as a spectator and without contemplating to take any role.

King Hassan has committed a historic crime that could not ever be forgotten and could not be expiable in this delicate phase of the history of the Arab people who digging to find out outlets to surpass the autocracy and treachery of their rulers.

Before King Hassan's crime Al-Sadat emerged with his comedy of Camp David which offered Israel the right to possess the Palestinian Arab land, the right to assault Lebanon, and the right to go ahead with its plans designed towards fragmenting the unity of the Arab ranks thanks to the Egyptian negative attitude.

The visit of Al-Sadat to Al-Quds and its subsequent agreements had been a severe slap to the Arab people and could be dubbed as the treachery of the epoch, which King Hassan repeated again.

Therefore all that we fear is that Peres' visit would be incentive for another Arab king that the U.S. is trying to incorporate as its own peace which it is persistently trying to impose on the nation through direct negotiations.

The Arab nation must take firm and stern attitude towards the Moroccan measure.

Party Issues Statement on SPLA Attack in Juba

JN281756 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July. 28, SUNA — Peoples Progressive Party [PPP] has condemned, in a statement issued here recently, the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of John Garang for the attack launched on Tirkaka town — north of the provincial capital of Equatoria Region Juba town.

The SPLA attack on the town has left 280 dead and a great number injured among the (Mandari) tribesmen.

The attack, also, has forced (Mandari) tribesmen to flee their areas to Lado Mountain 40 kilometers "24 miles" north of Juba town.

Government troops had launched a counter-attack on the SPLA forces where fierce fighting took place.

On the other hand the PPP called in the same statement for immediate nomination for the governors of the three southern regions - Upper Nile, Bahr al-Ghazal and Equaotira.-

The statement affirmed that the last dialogue between Al-Mahdi and the southern political parties ten days ago is a positive indice in the right way for setting up a proper administration in the south.

Southern Political Chairman Urges Egyptian Intervention

JN281850 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1748 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Jul (SUNA) — Samuel Aru, chairman of the Southern Sudanese Political Association, has said he had asked the Egyptian Government to intervene to end the current war in southern Sudan. In a statement today, he said that in his speech before the ruling Democratic National Party congress, which ended its work last week, he suggested that Egypt exert diplomatic and peace efforts to halt the war, adding: Egypt shares our security and food with us and any factor affecting these two elements in Sudan will affect Egypt.

Aru, who has returned from Egypt, said that the Egyptian brothers showed an understanding of Sudan's problems and that his talks and meetings with them were cordial and fruitful.

Islamic Front Leader Interviewed

PM231338 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 14 Jul 86 p 6

[Interview with Sudanese National Islamic Front and Opposition Leader 'Ali 'Uthman Muhammad Taha by Imam Muhammad Imam in Khartoum; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Imam] What will be the fate of relations between the parliamentary opposition — that is, the National Islamic Front — and the government? Are there any indications that a state of Sudanese national accord will be achieved so that Sudan's major problems could be tackled, or will the differences between the opposition and the government increase to the point of confrontation and conflict?

[Taha] Our stance in the opposition stems from the Islamic concept of opposition. On the basis of our understanding of Islam the state should be the guardian of Islamic values and ethics. Looking at it from this angle, the opposition constitutes an advisory body which watches the state's and the state organs' commitment to these values and which rectifies any deviation in the general framework. From another angle, the opposition represents and alternative independent option and method to that of the government. [passage omitted]

Signs of closeness to or distance from the government would depend on the extent of agreement between our views and the government's views on commitment to this line. Since the government still has not announced its much awaited general policy it is difficult to say how small or big the gap is between us and the government The coalition charter does not contain clear-cut lines that would enable one to discern the government's policies and views on urgent political matters. The charter is more a case of minutes confirming the views of the two parties involved than a program of joint action.

[Imam] How do you assess the transitional period and the current phase?

[Taha] There can be no doubt that the transitional government — the military as well as the civilian wing — succeeded in leading the country to a peaceful conclusion of the transitional period by holding the general elections and creating the necessary atmosphere of security throughout the country, with a few exceptions in the south. It also handed power over on schedule . [passage omitted]

As regards the current phase, the coalition government still has not announced its policies. On first reading of its ability to tackle the country's problems this denotes political failure. However, we are not in a hurry to pass a final judgment before it presents its policies which will be objectively and impartially weighed. There are some early indications, such as the way the government treats the opposition and suppresses news of opposition activity in the official media and national papers, so much so that employees in these departments have threatened to strike because of flagrant government interference in the discharge of their duties and the continuous flow of instructions to them directing them not to publish or broadcast news of the opposition and to concentrate on publishing and broadcasting news of the government. There is also the continuous postponement of sessions of the Constituent Assembly, of which the man in the street expects steady effective work in its capacity as the institution which is supposed to establish democracy in Sudan.

All these initial signs do not indicate that the coalition government has learned the lessons of the past. [passage omitted]

[Imam] Political observers believe that of all the parties and political groups you are the one which clings most to the September laws . You have frequently said that abolition of these laws would, as far as you are concerned, mean a declaration of jihad. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the other political parties on this major issue?

[Taha] The essence of our cause is to achieve society and state commitment to Shari'a rule and religious values. We have worked and we continue to work steadily for a social structure based on religious values and ethics. We are a social movement as well as a political movement. [passage omitted]

To sum up our position, we say that in the face of the calls for the abolition of the September 1983 laws and their replacement with the 1974 temporal laws, we insisted on the preservation of the September laws. This will continue to be our position as long as that is the proposed alternative. However, if the political choice becomes one of replacing the September laws with other more Islamic and sound laws then of course, out of our total commitment to Islam, we would welcome and support such a move. [passage omitted]

[Imam] The problem of the south is one of the main problems facing Sudan at this stage. How do you feel about the preparations for the national constitutional conference that is supposed to solve this national problem ?

[Taha] We view the problem of the south from the angle of relations between parts of a united Sudan with all the different cultures, traditions, and development levels involved. The problem of southern Sudan has always been evidence of the failure of successive regimes to solve and overcome these conflicts with a well devised formula for administration and economic and social development. The main reason for that failure was the fact that all the remedies offered were superficial and temporary. [passage omitted]

There are two things wrong with the current attempts to hold a peace conference. The first is that they follow the same old way of giving precedence to finding temporary solutions instead of seeking an objective concept of a comprehensive solution. This is clearly reflected in the fact that the parties and political forces conducting the dialogue and contacts with Garang's movement have not come up with any ideas for a comprehensive settlement and have not made serious studies in this respect. [passage omitted]

The second is that the current contacts are neither complete nor national, in the sense that they are confined to certain political groups to the exclusion of other groups. [passage omitted]

In view of all that, the National Islamic Front's views are as follows:

1. There is an urgent need to speed up the formation of a national committee to make the necessary serious studies in preparation for the conference, and that should be done by an exchange of memoranda between the various internal political forces in the north and south and the John Garang movement.

2. There should be no preconditions by any of the parties to the dialogue because that would mean accepting what the other side dictates without discussion and mutual agreement which would be contrary to the principle and spirit of dialogue.

3. It should be accepted that the Garang movement does not represent all the people of southern Sudan and that other southern forces should participate in the dialogue on equal footing and their views should be respected.

4. There should be complete distinction between the requirements and necessities of the state in fully protecting the citizens lives and properties, and the efforts which it should make to ensure success of the attempts to hold a dialogue and promote a peaceful settlement. [passage omitted]

Armed Forces Lift Siege of Kurmuk Camp

JN261142 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Kurmuk/Khartoum, 26 Jul (SUNA) — *Al-Sahafah* has quoted arrivers from the (Nisan) and Kurmuk areas along the border with Ethiopia as saying that the Armed Forces have lifted the siege imposed by 400 outlaws on the (Kushankru) camp in Kurmuk and recaptured the entire camp. Military reinforcements arrived in the area from the city of Al-Damazin to carry out this mission. These forces are conducting large-scale combing operations along the border.

SPLA Forces Ambush, Kill Government Forces

EA281545 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpts] SPLA soldiers of (Koryom) task force launched two successful ambushes on Juba-Yei road on 22d July 1986. In the first ambush, two cars were destroyed — a Landrover No. 7308 and a lorry, No. 8551. Twelve policemen and 10 militiamen were killed and many others were wounded. Three rifles were captured. [passage omitted] At the same time a landmine exploded under a tank, killing all the enemy on board. [passage omitted]

In another development on the same day, (Koryom) task force ambushed the enemy convoy on Juba-Yei road, killing 80 auxiliary police and militiament. [passage omitted] Three cars were destroyed: 2 Mercedes, numbers 073695 and 9078, and 1 Land-rover car, No. 8776. Six rifles were captured. [passage omitted] Various types of ammunition were captured. [passage omitted]

SPLA Commander Repeats Evacuation Appeal

EA281858 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Alternate member of SPLM-SPLA Political Military high command and zonal commander of Central Equatoria, Major James Wani Igga, has again appealed to the local population in Juba town to move to the countryside to avoid being caught up in crossfire and possible revenge on them by the government forces. Maj Wani reiterated the atrocities committed by the government army against the innocent citizens in Juba in 1956 which included killing, raping, and burning of the people's houses.

On the other hand, Maj Wani appealed to the Equatorians to render every possible assistance to the SPLA soldiers in the area and called upon those able Equatorians and especially those serving in the government army to defect to the SPLA to fight for the rights of every citizen and to forget the wrong deeds of some handful of politicians who misled [as heard] their affairs in the south.

Maj Wani affirmed that it is by the participation of every Sudanese in the liberation struggle that the people can sit down to suggest the new frame of the new Sudan that will be devoid of all social injustice.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Proposes Marking of Spanish Ships

LD281819 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The body of Jose Lopez Peres, the crew member of the Galician fishing boat *Andes* who died during the attack on this boat by the Polisario Front in the waters of the so-called Saharan fishing grounds, will be buried today in Vigo. Yesterday in Madrid a spokesman for the Polisario's Department of Foreign Affairs made some statements to this station in which, among other things, he proposed the negotiation of a possible agreement with the Spanish Government so that the safety of our fishermen in the area of the Western Saharan coast, which the Polisario considers to be a war zone, could be guaranteed through a special means of identification.

[Begin recording][Correspondent (Martin Merem)] The Polisario believes it is possible to establish some kind of identification to prevent attacks on Spanish fishing boats flying a Moroccan flag.

[Unidentified Polisario spokesman] Yes, it is possible. It is possible. We can acheive this aim through an understanding between the two sides. What must be considered is that the Polisario Front and the Spanish Government can reach the conclusion; they must understand, especially the Spanish Government and Spanish public opinion, that innocent lives are being lost, and so all possible efforts must be made to avoid spilling the blood of innocent people in Saharan waters.

[(Merem)] According to the Polisario Front, Morocco is camouflaging military ships as fishing boats.

[Polisario spokesman] Using this disguise the Moroccans carry out military operations, like, for example, reconnaissance missions using very modern detection system to locate bases and movements of Saharan troops. In general following an operation of this kind Moroccan bombers shell an area in accordance with the coordinates furnished by this boat, which was supposed to be a fishing boat.

[(Merem)] The Polisario wants to reestablish its relations with Madrid.

[Polisario spokesman] What Spain must do is to build something with the Saharan people, with the Saharan Government, without necessarily having to destroy what it has built up with Morocco. What we do not accept or do not want is for these relations with Morocco to be to the detriment not only of relations with the Saharan people, but even harmful to the existence of the Saharan people, since the signing of fishing agreements with Morocco is a violation of the sovereignty of the Saharan people. The sales of arms to Morocco, and bombs, military vehicles — both [word indistinct] and patrol vehicles, warships are actions which [words indistinct] towards the Saharan people. [end recording]

SOMALIA

Opposition: Siad Barre Planning To Hand Over Power

LD251129 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Reports from Mogadishu city say that Siad Barre is busy planning how to hand over power to his family. Reports say that dictator Siad Barre and his clansman are preparing to hand over power to the clan and are specially planning to take over the so-called state organs which Siad Barre uses to run Somalia.

The reports add that Siad Barre has reduced the powers of Ali Samah, first vice president and defense minister. It is also reported that Siad's clan is pushing aside the second vice president, Hussein Kulmie Afrah, and Ahmed Sulayman (Dafleh) [not further identified], and that Abdurahman Jama Barre, the foreign minister, and Abdurqadir Haji Masale, who are both from Siad's clan, are being elevated.

The plan is to hold a so-called party election and in the process to throw out Mohamed Ali Samantur, Hussein Kulmie Afrah, and Ahmed Sulayman Abdullah from the SRSP Politburo and replace them with Abdurahman Jama Barre and Abdurqadir Haji Masale. The group is also planning to use the so-called People's National Assembly to remove Mohammed Ali Samantar and Hussein Kulmie Afrah from their current posts of vice president.

Since Siad Barre's recent road accident, his clansmen are worried and are attempting to do everything within their power to take over the country.

UGANDA

Museveni Makes Appointment in Bid To Strengthen Unity

EA290226 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has appointed [Uganda National Rescue Front, UNRF, Chairman] Brigadier Moses Ali minister of tourism and wildlife and Mr Anthony Butele [currently holding this portfolio] has been transferred to the Office of the President as minister.

This has been done in a bid to strengthen national unity and following discussions between the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government and a delegation of the UNRF. The two sides agreed to appoint one cabinet minister and deputy ministers from the UNRF and incorporate some fighters of the UNRF in the National Army, the National Resistance Army, NRA.

The president has also appointed a military committee composed of NRA and UNRF members to implement the decisions agreed upon. The committee is to be headed by the Minister of State for Defense Dr Ronald Bata.

Buganda Crown Prince Allowed To Return

AB251533 Paris AFP in English 1435 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Kampala, July 25 (AFP) — Ugandan authorities have agreed to allow the crown prince of the former Kingdom of Buganda to come home from exile, but only if he agrees not to take the throne.

The vice-chairman of Uganda's ruling National Resistance Movement (NRM), Musa Kigongo, said Thursday that Prince Ronald Mutebi was free to return home from neighboring Kenya as he had not committed any crimes in Uganda.

But he added that Mr. Mutebi would have to remain a prince, and not take the throne of Buganda, Uganda's largest traditional kingdom.

Speaking at a rally in Kayunga, 60 kilometers (40 miles) east of here, Mr. Kigongo denied reports that the government of President Yoweri Museveni was preventing Prince Mutebi from returning to Uganda, saying authorities would welcome the prince home.

Prince Mutebi, 32, is the eldest son of the last king, or Kabaka, of Buganda, Freddie Mutesa, who died in exile in London in 1969.

The Buganda Kingdom was disbanded in 1966 by then Prime Minister Milton Obote, but Mr. Museveni's government had until last week been debating the possible restoration of the monarchy.

If Uganda's monarchies were restored, Prince Mutebi would automatically become king of the three million Buganda people.

The government shelved further debate on the monarchies issue last week, saying it did not have a mandate to decide if they should be restored.

Mr. Kigongo said at Kayunga that any one with suggestions on the monarchy should submit them to the ministry for constitutional affairs, which is drawing up a new constitution for the country.

CHAD

Malian President Interviewed in Ndjamena

AB280838 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic of Mali who was en route to the 22d OAU heads of state and governments summit, which opens tomorrow in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, made a 1-hour technical stopover late this morning at Ndjamena International Airport. General Moussa Traore was welcomed on arrival by El-Hadj Hissein Habre, his Chadian brother and counterpart. The Malian head of state held private talks with the president of the republic. Prior to the private talks between the two heads of state, Celestin Sokona, our special correspondent, interviewed President Moussa Traore on the purpose of his stopover in the Chadian capital. Celestin Sokona in particular asked the Malian head of state in what way his country can contribute to restoring peace in Chad and what he thinks about including the occupation of part of Chadian territory by Libya on the OAU summit agenda. Here is the Malian head of state speaking to our reporter:

[Begin recording] [Traore] First of all, I would like to thank my brother and friend, President Hissein Habre and the members of the government and party for the warm welcome given to me and my delegation. Actually, I am on my way to Addis Ababa where I am to participate in the sessions of the summit of our continental organization, which is scheduled to open tomorrow. The Chadian problem will surely figure on the agenda this year and we will have to debate this problem. As you know, for some years now, this issue keeps coming to the floor of the summit and resolutions are adopted, and we believe this year will be the last time that we will have to adopt resolutions on this issue. We feel that the continental organization should act in such a way that our Chadian brothers can come together to restore lasting peace in Chad, and give all the sons of the country the opportunity to devote their energy to the development of their country.

[Sokona] Mr President, what is Mali's position on the conflict between Chad and Libya?

[Traore] As you know, our position is based on principle, and is not to support a particular country. We believe that no country has the right to (?occupy) another country. If Libya has gone against this principle, Libya has gone against the supreme interest of the OAU. [end recording]

The Malian journalists who are accompanying President Moussa Traore also requested an interview with the president of the Republic of Chad. They asked head of state El-Hadj Hissein Habre Chad's position on the eve of the 22d OAU summit. Here is the head of state's answer:

[Begin recording] [Habre] As you know, whether at the OAU or whether at other levels, the Chadian problem has been treated as an internal problem. It is true that this issue has a domestic dimension, but a lot of efforts have been made at the OAU level and even by many heads of state, and especially by President Moussa Traore of Mali. But on this issue, I must say that these efforts were not in vain; they have produced results, for today, an important step forward has been made on this issue. Many Chadians have since returned to their country following a certain number of agreements signed, and even outside the framework of agreements. So at the level of national reconciliation, we can express delight that we have passed the decisive stage. But there is a fundamental problem that remains, and it is occupation of 500,000 square km of Chadian territory, especially the Borku-Ennedi-Tibesti province by the Libyan Armed Forces. Therefore, we feel that it is now time to tackle this fundamental problem so that our neighbor from the north can evacuate the part of our territory it is occupying. For this reason, Chad intends to bring up the issue at the OAU, and we hope that armed with basic principles of the OAU, no head of state will accept their violation, especially the principle of the sanctity of borders, and the OAU will take up its responsibilities and let right to life prevail. [passage omitted] [end recording]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

AFP Gives Details on Coup Attempt

AB281439 Paris AFP in French 1330 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Libreville, 28 Jul (AFP) — The coup plot which was uncovered last weekend in Equatorial Guinea was aimed at assassinating President Teodoro Obiang Nguema, diplomatic sources in Libreville have indicated; however, according to the Equatorial Guinean opposition in Paris, it is only an "excuse" for the authorities to make "hundreds of arbitrary arrests."

According to diplomats stationed in Gabon, around 20 July, the Equatorial Guinean authorities unofficially carried out a number of arrests of soldiers and politicians for their involvement in an abortive coup plot. These rumors were however not confirmed by Malabo.

According to diplomatic sources in Libreville, the coup plotters had planned to kill the head of state on 17 July upon his return from a trip to France, where he had been invited to participate in the French national day festivities.

On 18 July, however, Lieutenant Santiago Eneme, military secretary at the Presidency and nephew to the head of state, became aware of the preparations by the plotters and had five officers arrested, including the head of the Malabo police.

According to the same sources, the interrogations have led to the identification of a parliamentarian of the National Assembly, Eugenio Abeso, a former diplomat to Madrid, Havana, and Moscow, as being at the root of the plot. He has reportedly been arrested. About 40 people — military men as well as ministers currently serving or having served in previous governments — are also reported to be involved in the plot. Among these people, the most important figure is the current vice prime minister, Colonel Fructuso Mba Onana, who is also minister of public works and an uncle of the head of state. He has reportedly been questioned at Bata, the major town in the mainland area, and transferred to Malabo.

According to diplomatic sources, Eloy Elo Nve Bengono, minister in charge of relations with the parliament, Marcos Mba Ondo, minister of planning, and several other high-ranking civil servants are also involved.

These sources, however, confirmed that there was no special troops movement or checking in Malabo.

According to a specialist in Equatorial Guinea affairs, all the people involved belong to the Mongono region (eastern part of the country), the hometown of the head of state. The head of state could use this opportunity to get rid of aides he sees as too ambitious.

President Nguema, the same sources pointed out, has stated that all the people involved would be fairly tried "so that the shadow of Marcias Nguema does not reappear in Equatorial Guinea."

No official reaction has been reported in Malabo following the announcement of the plot by the press, according to news from the Gabonese capital. The Guinea-Bissau Embassy in Libreville, in the absence of its charge d'affaires, has said it knows nothing about the coup attempt.

However, the Equatorial Guinean opposition in Paris has caused President Nguema, in a statement sent to the *Agence France-Presse*, of using the "pretext of a so-called coup attempt" to carry out "arbitrary arrest of six ministers of his government and about one hundred Equatorial Guinean Army officers upon the orders of foreign powers."

The National Council of the Revolution has called on international organizations such as the United Nations and the OAU, as well as humanitarian organizations such as Amnesty International, to appeal "quickly to President Nguema in order to avoid the summary execution of the prisoners arrested.)"

GAMBIA

Jawara Not To Attend OAU Summit; To Tour Areas

AB281612 Paris AFP in French 1301 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Banjul, 28 Jul (AFP) — Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, the Gambian head of state, will not attend the OAU summit scheduled to open on Monday in Addis Ababa. He will be represented by Foreign Minister Lamin Kiti Jabang, it was learned Monday from an official source in Banjul.

According to the same source, President Jawara is to leave Banjul on Monday for London where he is expected to stay for a week before going on visit to Sudan, (5 to 7 August), Saudi Arabia (7 to 20 August), then Gabon (20 to 23 August).

In Saudi Arabia, it is further learned from the same source, Sir Dawda Jawara will discuss the Iran-Iraq conflict with the Saudi Arabian authorities as chairman of the Islamic Committee for Peace in charge of settling this conflict. He will then go on pilgrimage to Mecca.

GUINEA

AFP Reports on Government Development Plan

AB241032 Paris AFP in French 1755 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Abidjan, 23 Jul (AFP) — Western experts in Conakry believe Guinea's 3-year development plan will attract aid from international non-governmental agencies, and also from the private sector. This plan grants privileges to small-scale rural development and is also aimed at encouraging the development of agriculture for export purposes, infrastructure, energy and mineral resources, and industry. The government has drawn up an investment code mapping out three categories with corresponding conditions and advantages for about a dozen priority sectors. This code guarantees equal conditions for all investors regardless of their nationality, including certain property ownership rights, access to public markets, and the repatriation of profits. According to the government's temporary development program, France is Guinea's main supplier and its third largest client.

The French Government has begun military cooperation with Guinea through the sale of military equipment, in spite of the dominating role played by the Soviet Union in this area, officials of the Ministry of Planning disclosed. The increase in French aid to Guinea has been solidified by the signing of an important agreement with the SODETEG [expansion unknown], a branch of the French company, Thomson. This 3-year contract (Fr 40 million) covers the management and rescheduling of the country's external debt, the training of high-level Guinean managers, and the introduction of computerized accountancy.

Since the lifting of commercial sanctions in 1984, Guina has increased its trade with the United States, Belgium, China, Italy, Morocco, as well as other members of the European Economic Community and the Eastern bloc states. The agricultural sector, which employs 80 percent of the country's labor force, is showing positive signs this year, especially because of the cancellation of the tax on harvests, and the lifting of travel restrictions.

Nevertheless, according to officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, several products are still illegally sold in neighboring countries for foreign exchange. To correct the situation, the government intends to offer competitive prices to farmers.

The mining sector provides more than 90 percent of export revenue. Two bauxite mining companies are to extend their operations. In regard to gold and diamonds, the Association for Gold and Diamond Prospecting, a joint company, is expected to produce 200,000 carats this year, with a value exceeding $30 million. The mining areas have been closed to private prospectors, and were declared "sectors of strategic development," by the government. According to officials in the industrial sector, the Mifergui-Nimba iron ore mining project, a joint venture with Liberia, is expected to start soon with an annual production of 10 million tons. The Texas Union, which is under the control of Mobil Oil Company, is currently doing off-shore oil prospecting for Guinea.

A French company is renovating a fruit and vegetable preservation company at Mamou, north of the capital, while the World Bank is financing factories for processing sweet-smelling plants and making quinine. American investors have just renovated a bottling factory and are currently working out a duty-free system for Coca-Cola.

The rich Guinean fishing zones have attracted many foreign investors. An American company, Universal Marine Shark Products, has signed an agreement to participate in fishing, and in processing sharks, shrimps, and lobsters north of Kamsar.

Several projects are currently in the construction stage. A Lebanese company is building 144 family housing units and an administrative building comprising 300 offices. Two road rehabilitation projects are underway for the Conakry-Mamou and Gueckedou-Seredou highways. An Italian company is building three small hospitals, and some Moroccans are building three schools. According to Western agricultural experts, Guinea's development potential remains intact in spite of the lack of infrastructure.

LIBERIA

Tubman on World Bank Financing of Iron Project

AB252018 Dakar PANA in English 0903 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Monrovia, 25 July (LINA/PANA) — The World Bank has "agreed in principle" to provide part of the 325 million U.S. dollars needed to finance exploration of the Mifergui-Nimba iron project between Liberia and Guinea.

The Liberian press counsellor in London quoted Liberian Finance Minister Robert Tubman as making the disclosure after he held talks with World Bank executives in Washington Wednesday.

Tubman said actual negotiations for the funds, which will be provided on a long-term basis, will begin shortly between the parties concerned. He added that his talks in Washington were held within the "framework" of a cooperation agreement signed between Liberia and Guinea in Conakry two weeks ago.

He said, however, that additional funding for the project would come from other sources, including the European Investment Bank, the International Financial Cooperation as well as investors from the U.S., Japan, and Europe.

Tubman said a series of meetings have also been scheduled between Liberia, Guinea and potential investors, and added that the first will be held in Monrovia on 4 Aug.

Tubman who disclosed that the Guinean minister of natural resources, energy and environment, Ousman Sylla also participated in the talks with World Bank executives in Washington, said he was optimistic that the project will take-off in January, as scheduled.

Meanwhile, the Government of Liberia and Morgan Grenfell of London have signed an agreement under which Morgan Grenfell will serve the Liberian Government as financial advisor beginning 1 Aug., this year.

The agreement says Grenfell is to assist in "harnessing financial resources for Liberia and address the country's financial obligations."

"This will enable the Liberian Government to negotiate from a position of strength with individual creditors or groups of creditors on the terms of any debt restructuring", the agreement said.

NIGERIA

Paper Cited on University 'Religious Controversy'

AB281357 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing on the religious controversy over a cross at the University of Ibadan, *The Guardian* says that if adherents in such a high institution cannot teach the Nigerian society the value of tolerance, they have failed both in intellectual and [words indistinct]. While the paper regrets that when a mosque was being built, the cross was not seen as a potential danger, it believes this cannot (?subvert) prayers to Allah nor undermine the Muslim faith and therefore calls for reason to prevail.

Spokesman Cited on Current Press Situation

AB271502 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 27 Jul 86

[By Paul Nwafor Ejime]

[Text] Lagos, July 27 (AFP) — After several months of traditional enthusiastic welcome for a new regime, the Nigerian media, considered the freest in Africa, have run out of gas and are believed to be in "a fix" under a military administration which has restored press freedom.

Before President Ibrahim Babangida seized power last August, the Nigerian press had laboured under a much-criticized press law called "Decree Four" brought in by the Major-General Muhammadu Buhari regime, which sent to jail two journalists and detained a number of others accused of false publications.

Critics are now chiding the media for an "unjustifiable liberal posture" towards the present government, which has granted the press concessions, including appointing journalists to government posts.

"Open any newspaper today, all you get is mainly feature stories, adverts or publicized government activities spiced with a few hard news items at the expense of preferred critical analysis of national problems," one commentator said.

A television journalist said the neglect of societal problems such as unemployment by the press was not due to "fear" but to the hangover of "tactless reception of any new government without trying it out."

But government spokesman Duro Onabule does not share this view. He said, instead, that the government's liberal approach to Nigerians in general was responsible for the seemingly cordial press-government relationship. "If there is no evidence of misdeed in government, what do you expose or criticise"? asked Mr Onabule, former editor of the independent *National Concord* newspaper, and now chief press secretary to President Babangida.

Speaking in an interview, Mr Onabule, who gave a majority of the local press a pass mark, complained about occasional "aggressive and provocative" reporting by some media.

Referring to the virtually unrestrained press freedom during the pre-1984 civilian regime of former President Shehu Shagari, the press secretary gave an assurance that Decree Four would not be brought back, but stressed that other laws existed in the country to curb press excesses.

George Izoboh, national president of the Nigerian Union of Journalists, said the populous West African country of an estimated 100 million people was in search of respectable and dedicated media. "Nigerian press is not the type you can buy over because it is as complex as the journalists that work in them," he declared.

He disclosed that the union was introducing a "developmental journalism" policy expected to correct the national tradition of a "praise-singing" press.

According to Mr Izoboh, who is employed by the National news agency NAN, the crusade would be geared towards "constructive" media contributions to national growth to cure a previous trend of sectional journalism divided on religious, tribal, partisan or other selfish interests.

The Nigerian press system allows for a government monopoly in the ownership of electronic media (radio and television), while the government competes with individuals or organisations in the ownership of the print industry with some 25 newspaper companies registered with the Newspaper Proprietors Association of Nigeria (NPAN).

Circulation figures are not available, but the problem of the high cost of production, which prompted a 50 percent hike in newspaper cover prices last April amid a national economic crunch, still threatens the country's more than 20 dailies and weeklies, about half of which are government-owned.

A shortage of import licences was partly blamed for the cover price increase, but the cost of newsprint, constituting some 90 percent of general production costs, has doubled since the country decided to manufacture it locally, NPAN officials said.

Ironically, neither the high cost nor the economic crisis has prevented more newspapers, magazines or periodicals from springing up.

NPAN General-Secretary Edwin Igbokwe, who is also executive director of *The Punch* newspaper, welcomed the proliferation, which he said would boost competition.

But critics predict the early death of some new and even older publications, saying that the press would eventually divide again along the lines of potential candidates for 1990 when the military plans to return Nigeria to civilian rule.

High Commissioner to UK Speaks on Entry Requirements

AB271531 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] The Nigerian high commissioner to Britian, George Dove-Edwin, has reminded the British Government of the Commonwealth protocol which allows all Commonwealth citizens to enter Britain without travel certificate.

Mr Dove-Edwin, who flew in to Lagos at the weekend for routine consultation with the Federal Government, told newsmen at Murtala Muhamed Airport that he was sure that Britain would not wish to change the position for Nigerians alone. He however advised Nigerians to ensure that their travelling documents were in order.

The high commissioner said that the Federal Government would protest to the British Government if any Nigerian with genuine documents was harrassed at any British airport. He said it was not true that a special detention center had been created for Nigerians. Mr Dove-Edwin condemned the rate at which Nigerians were caught in Britain for drug trafficking.

SIERRA LEONE

Election Results Contested; Suits Filed Before Court

AB282107 Paris AFP in French 2025 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Freetown, 28 Jul (AFP) — Eight weeks after the general elections in Sierra Leone, six suits were filed with the courts contesting the election of three ministers and three former ministers.

Health Minister Wilshire Johnson and the ministers (secretaries) of state for finance and education, Mrs Christie Greene and Mrs Amy Kallow, thus have their elections contested by their opponents. The same applies to three former ministers, Edward Kargbo (information), Idriss Fofanah (agriculture), and Ahmed Kamara (transports).

The actual date for the examination of these suits by the courts is not yet known, but judicial sources today expressed the view that they may be examined in September.

Envoy Denies Palestinian Involvement in Gunfire

AB281904 Paris AFP in French 1834 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Freetown, 28 Jul (AFP) — No armed Palestinian lives in Sierra Leone, the PLO ambassador to Guinea stated today in reply to allegations that Palestinian security guards took part in an attack perpetrated on 24 July against a government official.

It will be recalled that automatic weapons fire was heard near the residence of a newly appointed junior minister, Daramy Rogers, who was injured after jumping down from the second floor of his residence close to the principal barracks of the Sierra Leonean Armed Forces in the suburb of Freetown. According to unconfirmed sources, the shooting reportedly came from the residence of an influential businessman who is currently in London and who employs a large security force comprised essentially of Palestinians.

"Whoever is suspected of having attacked the minister can absolutely not be a Palestinian living in Sierra Leone," a communique from the representatives of the PLO in Guinea stated.

"The few Palestinians living in Sierra Leone are law-abiding and in no way interfere in the internal affairs of that hospitable country," they added.

No official statement was issued on the incident which occurred a day after the surprise cancellation of President Joseph Momoh's participation in the OAU summit in Addis Ababa, and 4 days after the announcement that 15 persons had been arrested at Kono (475 km east of Freetown) following clashes between rival political factions, observers note.

ANGOLA

UNITA 'Puppets' Kill 90, Injure 58 in Chipindo

MB281401 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] UNITA puppets in the pay of the Pretoria regime recently attacked Chipindo municipality in Huila Province, killing 90 civilians and injuring 58 others. During the attack, UNITA bandits looted and robbed civilians goods.

Meanwhile, the Huila assistant provincial commissar, Celestino Sampaio (Ngolaiete), has recently ended a 5-day visit to Chipindo municipality. Captain Sampaio (Ngolaiete), during his visit, assessed the situation of the population after the treacherous UNITA attack killing and wounding many children, old people, and women. In a meeting with survivors of the barbaric attack, the Hila assistant commissar appealed to civilians to take more steps in the struggle against the puppets, particularly throigh an increase in vigilance. ANGOP has learned from reliable sources that the enemy retreated from direct contact with our army.

UNITA Attacks MPLA 58th Brigade on 23 July

MB280530 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 27 Jul (KUP) — The UNITA armed forces attacked a battalion of the MPLA's 58th Brigade near the Lukome river in northern Angola on 23 July. The UNITA operations office revealed that, as a result of this attack, six MPLA soldiers died and one rocket launcher, three AK-47 weapons, and an AKM weapon, as well as two military bags containing an assortment of articles were captured.

MALAWI

Talks Open With Zambia Joint Cooperation Commission

MB282012 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting of officials of the 4th meeting of the Malawi-Zambia joint permanent commission of cooperation began this morning at Kwacha international conference center in Blantyre. The meeting is in preparation for a ministerial meeting on Wednesday this week. Opening the meeting, the principal secretary in the Ministry of Transport and Communications appealed to officials to look into ways of how best they can pave the way for the ministerial meeting and how they can advise the governments of the two countries on various issues.

The principal secretary also expressed the hope that countries will maintain social security in an atmosphere in which every citizen would be happy and concerned. Also speaking at the occasion, the leader of the Zambian official delegation, (Luke Simeo), a senior undersecretary in the ministry of power, transport and communications, said the two delegations will consolidate areas of cooperation in the fields of trade, transport, agriculture, and communications, among others.

MAURITIUS

Ex-Ministers Call For Early General Election

MB281803 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 28 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Mauritius prime minister, Aneerood Jugnauth, is apparently determined to hang to power by his fingernails. His coalition government has been crumbling, parties have been pulling out, so have ministers. A group of four resigned at the beginning of the year. Last week, three more quit the government. Prime Minister Jugnauth's majority in parliament is skimpy and the defecting ministers are ganging up to demand early elections, but Aneerood Jugnauth is trying to hang on at least until the next budget. From Mauritius, Asche Burunshube cabled this report:

The three ministers, Nunkeswatsingh Deerpalsingh, Rohit Beedassy, and Rashidy Soobadar, joined hands with three of the four ministers who resigned from the government earlier this year and together held a meeting to explain their position. The meeting was organized in the constituency of one of the leading dissidents and was partly disrupted by heckling and allegedly by some people who hurled rotten eggs and other projectiles at the speakers. There were no casualties but the atmosphere remained tense, as one of the leading dissident ministers called not only for Prime Minister Jugnauth to step down as the leader of the Movement Socialiste Mauricien but also for an early general election.

On the same day, the prime minister took the opportunity at a function he was addressing to inform his audience that there was no question of a general election before the next budget, which is due on 1 July 87. He went on to say that he predicted a popular budget which the opposition will find hard to oppose or to improve upon. The prime minister has now had all but one of the dissidents including former chief [Rapoodo] suspended from the party.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Speech Closes People's Assembly Session

MB270959 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1005 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Speech by Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, at the closing of the 15th session of the People's Assembly in Maputo — live]

[Excerpts] Dear deputies, members of the diplomatic corps, invited guests: We are concluding proceedings of this assembly's 15th session. This is a period of great joy for us because we have fulfilled the tasks with which the people have charged us. At this historic session of the People's Assembly, we are honored by the presence of a statesman, a close friend of the Mozambican people, and a comrade in arms in the common struggle for the liberation of our fatherlands under occupation, Comrade Aristides Maria Pereira, secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Republic of Cape Verde. [applause][passage omitted]

Dear deputies, for the first time in the history of our free and independent country, millions of Mozambican citizens exercised their right to elect their representatives to the people's assemblies at various levels in 1977. Millions of Mozambican men and women, millions of workers, freely and consciously elected the people who would represent them at local, district, city, and provincial assemblies as well as at the People's Assembly. The smooth running of all these organs over the last 9 years has led to the growth and consolidation of the people's assemblies system. The people's power exercised through the assemblies has laready become an irreversible reality in our country. By establishing the instruments for the exercise of the people's power nationwide, we have laid the foundations for building socialism in Mozambique. [passage omitted]

In 1981, Pretoria intensified its overall strategy of destabilization. Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, and Lesotho became targets of this aggressive plan. With regard to our country, South Africa combined direct military aggression with the reorganization and deep infiltration into our territory of armed gangsters who were first created and used by the racist Rhodesian regime, but who had practically disappeared following Zimbabwe's independence. These armed bandits were charged with the task of destroying Mozambique's agricultural base, sabotaging major development project, and disrupting international communication links that made SADCC viable.

With the destruction of bridges and railroads, trains and trucks, agricultural and industrial equipment, powerlines and power stations, plantations and silos, schools and hosptials, as well as the economic and social infrastructure, the South African regime slowed the pace of the implementation of our development projects. With the terror caused by the savage criminal methods employed by armed bandits, and the systematic sabotage and destruction of our economic objectives, the apartheid regime aimed at destroying our country's life and national unity. By destroying rural infrastructure and organized life in the countryside, and so being about the displacement of populations, racist South Africa aimed at preventing our development in the countryside. By disrupting the organized life of peasants, the organized life of Mozambican citizens, South Africa blocked the process of heightening national awareness, as well as the process of economic and social development in the countryside.

In addition to these actions, coupled with drought that hit our territory, and the international economic situation, which is highly unfavorable to developing countries, Pretoria is increasingly using blackmail and economic blockade against us. Side by side with its policy of destabilization, which has been affecting our economic development and placing difficulties in our people's daily lives, the apartheid regime has launched an ideological subversion campaign promoting its image as a country of abundance in contrast to a situation of shortages in Mozambique.

After examining the general situation in our country, the Frelimo Party's Fourth Congress defined the strategy to be followed, indicating three principal fronts of struggle: the defense of the fatherland, economic development, and diplomacy. The work of the People's Assembly centered on the implementation of these objectives by coordinating our war efforts with the need for economic development, and promoting an international policy aimed at bringing about peace and broadening cooperation.

In the field of foreign policy, our action centered on creating conditions for peace in our region and devloping ties of friendship and cooperation with all peoples within the framework of the principles contained in our Constitution.

The Frelimo Party's Fourth Congress defined dialogue as an important component of the struggle for peace aimed at, and I quote, bringing about a form of understanding in the fight against racism, expansionism, belligerence, and fascism, unquote. War is in the interest of the enemy and the forces of oppression and domination. Thus, having the forces of racism, expansionism, belligerence, and fascism renounce war would be an important contribution to the cause of peace and the liberty of mankind.

In this context, we mounted a broad diplomatic offensive aimed at enlightening the international community on the true nature of the conflict in southern Africa and the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of our region. This move restricted international reactionary and imperialist circles' room to maneuver and reduced the diplomatic support the apartheid regime had enjoyed. Side by side, we launched a vast internal military offensive against terrorists who carried out actions inside our national territory. It was within this framework that the process of negotiations with South Africa was unfolded, leading to the signing of a nonaggression and good neighborliness accord known as the Nkomati Accord.

The Nkomati Accord placed the South African regime in a dilemma. It either had to implement the accord and renounce destabilizing our country through armed banditry or violate the agreement thus demonstrating its disrespect for the norms of international law.

Today, the international community is aware that Pretoria has violated the Nkomati Accord. It is aware that the South African regime does not respect its agreements. Above all, the international community is aware that the South African regime did not renounce its aim of dominating the states of the region. This fact contributes to the increasing isolation of apartheid at the international level.

International cooperation is today a fundamental component of mankind's progress. Consequently, the elimination of apartheid and establishment of peace in southern Africa demand the full participation of the international community. It is in this context that our diplomatic action is centered.

Dear deputies, the People's Republic of Mozambique is actively engaged in strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation with the independent countries of our region and in developing and consolidating the SADCC. The experience gained in the common struggle against Portuguese colonialism created a tradition of fruitful relations and solidarity with the peoples of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe. Today as independent peoples we continue to cherish these relations in building our fatherlands and in the fight against backwardness. By so doing, we are implementing the fundamental principles of the OAU.

With the remaining African countries, our country follows a concerted policy of good relations for the elimination of colonialism and apartheid, as well as for the economic and social emancipation of our continent.

The Mozambican state has continuously reinforced the ties of friendship and cooperation with other socialist countries that are a firm support in our fight for peace and development. The recent agreement with CEMA is an important step forward in this relationship.

Within the framework of the principles stipulated in our constitution, we have broadened and developed bilateral relations with a large number of states and nongovernment organizations that are today concretely contributing toward our economic and social devleopment, as well as helping bring about stability in the region.

In the context of our policy of independence, nonalignement, and peace, we have actively taken part in the proceedings of the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, and other organizations of which we are members. These are the principal directions on our diplomatic front. We have noted that, over the 9 years of the first assembly, our international relations have developed broadly following increased cooperation in the economic, cultural, technical, scientific, military, and diplomatic fields, as well as the consolidation of our international prestige. These relations have also significantly contributed to clarifying the situation in southern Africa and the subsequent isolation of apartheid regime.

Dear deputies and invited guests, in the coming months, Mozambican citizens will go through a particularly important period in the development and consolidation of the people's democracy — the holding of the second general elections. At local levels, administrative spots, and towns and cities throughout our coutnry, the Mozambican people will be called upon to elect their representatives to the people's assemblies at all levels. This is a high point of the exercise of democracy — a period when all Mozambicans will elect most devoted patriots, exemplary workers, and intransigent defenders of the worker-peasant alliance, a period when the Mozambican people will elect citizens who, through their behavior and political stance, deserve the people's confidence to represent their interests and aspirations at the supreme organs of state power. We shall be holding the second general elections at a time when the country is target of external aggression in its most savage and criminal form. One of the armed bandits' objectives is to destroy the organized life of the people and the functioning of the structures of the people's power. Our assemblies and deputies will therefore be privileged targets of terrorism. Likewise, our internal enemy is aware that the strengthening of the organs of the people's democratic power is a decisive weapon in neutralizing his action.

We must be aware that the centers that give orders to armed banditry, the centers that lead destabilization and subversion in our country, have defined the electoral process as the target of their actions. Accordingly, the enemy will try to disrupt the electoral process through acts of terror and destruction, he will try to foment tribalism, regionalism, and racism to undermine our people's unity and weaken the effectiveness of the organs of the people's power and shake the foundations of the Mozambican nation. However, as a solid and united block, we shall be able to crush all enemy actions by always heightening our revolutionary vigilance. [applause] [passage omitted]

Making the general elections a success is the duty of all Mozambicans, regardless of sex, age, social status, and race. Accordingly, during this great and glorious task, all sectors of our society have an important role to play. Our defense and security forces, in coordination with the people's militia, and people's vigilance groups are the guarantors of the electoral process in the face of th terrorists' criminal wrath in areas affected by armed banditry. All production sectors as well as the sectors of education, health, housing, and justice must make of the electoral process a time for strengthening organization, discipline, planning, and control and increasing production and productivity. Mass democratic organizations and social and professional organizations should firmly engage themselves in the electoral process by injecting strength and enthusiasm into workers. [passage omitted]

Dear deputies, members of the diplomatic corps, and invited guests, we have come to the end of the mandate with which we were charged by the people to represent them in this People's Assembly, the supreme organ of our state power, created to bring about the well-being of our people, with certainty in victory. The work carried out by this assembly is enormous. However, we are aware that there is still a lot to be done to achieve the objectives of our revolution. [passage omitted]

Machel Hosts Reception

MB280822 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] After closing the 15th session of the People's Assembly, President Samora Machel hosted an official reception this evening. He told outgoing members of the assembly that he was against overambitious leaders who were unwilling (?to see change). President Samora Machel added that would also be the feeling of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee, the Frelimo Party, and the nation. He spoke of the country's present difficulties and transient poverty, but forecast that a bright future could be achieved if Mozambique were only allowed 2 years of peace. The country could, he said, be the cradle of wealth in southern Africa.

RENAMO Claims Five Towns Captured

MB260705 Johannesburg Interantional Service in English
0630 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The Mozambican RENAMO movement says they have killed more than 200 government troops and captured 5 northern towns in operations between 17th and 21st of this month.

RENAMO said in a statement released in Lisbon that its forces had captured Gurue, Maganja da Costa, and Lion in Zambizia Province, and Malema and Mutuali in Nampula Province. The (?cable) said the recent campaigns are part of old RENAMO strategy to concentrate its attacks on population centers.

NAMIBIA

SWATF Leader on Planned SWAPO-Angola Venture

MB281748 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The officer commanding the SWATF, Major General George Meiring, says he had information indicating that SWAPO and the Angolan Defense Force are planning an operation in Northern Ovambo. He said in a statement issued in Windhoek that it probably is an endeavor to bring a measure of success to SWAPO as that organization had faired exceptionally poorly this year. Gen Meiring noted that SWAPO was commemorating the 20th year of its terrorist struggle and that it probably wanted to make up for the great losses it has suffered. The statement says that 43 terrorists have been shot dead since the 3d of this month, bringing to 451 SWAPO's losses for the year.

It has also been announced that a stand-off attack has been made on the kraal of a headman near (Oganjera). However, the attackers fled when the home guard wounded three of them.

SWAPO Holds Public Rally Near Windhoek

MB280500 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1629 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Windhoek, July 27, SAPA — Africa had fought and won against foreign powers in its colonial past and SWAPO would similarly destroy South Africcan rule in SWA/Namibia, the organsations joint secretary for foreign affirs, Mr Niko Bessinger, said today.

"The price of freedom can be high and freedom sometimes requires extreme sacrifices," Mr Bessinger told an enthusiastic crowd of thousands at a SWAPO political rally in Katutura township outside Windhoek. "You must remember that you, yourself, will not necessarily live to enjoy freedom, but you have a duty to create liberation for your children," he said.

Mr Bessinger was a speaker at the first SWAPO public meeting held in five years, following a Supreme Court judgment last month that the movement could not be prevented from convening public assemblies in terms of the Notification and Prohibition of Meetings Act in SWA/Namibia. Estimates of the number of people at the SWAPO meeting ranged from at least 5,000 to more than 10,000. Most of them were wearing SWAPO's green, red, and blue party colors. "We want to demonstrate today that even if we have not had public meetings for five years, we can draw crowds that have never been seen before in Namibia," Mr Bessinger said. "Our presence here is to demonstrate to Africans everywhere that we are making our contribution to the total liberation of Africa."

Mr Bessinge said whites were welcome in SWA/Namibia, but the people of the territory would not tolerate those who were bent on the "exploitation and abuse" of blacks.

Earlier, SWAPO's secretary for youth, Mr Jerry Enkandjo, said the young people were in the vanguard of the SWA/Namibian liberation struggle.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on Howe Mission, Talks With Leaders

Buthelezi Presents Plan

MB281038 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1034 GMT 28 Jul 86

[SAPA PR wire service: issued by the chief ministers office, Ulundi]

[Text] Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today presented Sir Geoffrey Howe in Pretoria with a twofold plan aimed at bringing about fundamental change in South Africa without sanctions or disinvestment. And he warned the British foreign secretary and EEC delegate of the very great chance of a takeover "by the security forces, the right wing parties or both" if the present Cabinet were forced to make hasty decisions under duress.

The Buthelezi plan calls for "a credible agent from abroad" to try to establish a group in South Africa composed of the government, local black leadership and major industrialists whose task would be to debate and spell out possibilities for change and negotiation.

At the same time this agent would attempt to establish a similar group outside South Africa, including the ANC and "influential and responsible African and Western politicians, to begin to reconsider positions from the outside."

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president put forward the plan in a memorandum for his meeting with Sir Geoffrey which took place at the British Embassy. He said that the plan would be for the agent to shuttle between the two groups with the view of bringing them closer together and, ultimately, to engage in joint discussions. And he said that Inkatha, with its 1.3 million members and its huge power base particularly among the Zulus — South Africa's largest ethnic group, would be happy to participate given certain conditions.

These were that the agenda had to be sufficiently open to allow debate on effective and equitable compromsies "and provided that no dangers existed that the South African Government could use such matters to gain credibility for its own policies.

Chief Buthelezi cautioned Sir Geoffrey that the snub he had received from certain black spokesmen had been calculated as "a huge act of intimidation" and that it was being propagated abroad (through what he called a multi-million pound campaign) that these were the only authentic spokespersons for black South Africa.

This was just not ture: They were very important voices and their attitude was unfortunate, but Sir Geoffrey needed to be exposed to all black points of view, including those of the people who would not see him here and in Lusaka.

Cheif Buthelezi said it was naive to assume that pressure, "whether moral or economic, internal violence or insurgency or sabotage," would tip the South African Government over the edge of a political precipice or alternatively lead to its capitulation. Its ultiamte recourse would be to put its back to the wall and fight for survival.

"Short of an armed invasion by major powers," he said, "the siege state could continue for decades, accompanied by deepening misery and the destruction of hopes for future prosperity for all. We can have a Beirut sort of situation for years.

"Worse still, if by virtue of a combination of pressures the present Cabinet is forced to make hasty concessions under duress, or to suspend its authority, the chances of a takeover government by the security forces, the right wing parties, or both, is very great indeed."

Chief Buthelezi said there was a popular fallacy that any alternative to the present "oppressive and racist government" would automatically be something better.

This was not necessarily so, and it was important for all those working for change in South Africa to address right now the question of what kind of change was needed.

"If there is going to be any reconciliation between black and white South Africans after the end of apartheid, that should take place as we work for change right now."

Chief Buthelezi told Sir Geoffrey that the view abroad that, because blacks were in the majority, white reactions were of no consequence was quite false. Recent opinion polls had shown that as many English speakers now supported the government as supported the PFP (Progressive Federal Party].

Given these realities, it was Inkatha's view that strategies for change must therefore combine judicious pressure with intitiatives which involved the present government itself in reexamining the current crisis.

This was what was being striven for "with considerable success" in the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba which was aimed at establishing a unified, multiracial legislative assembly in the region as a self-governing unit within South Africa: "If we succeed, aparthied will have been destroyed in this region at least."

Chief Buthelezi said that he had no qualms about supporting constructive investment in South Africa. "I do not belive that it is responsieble leadership to so conduct the struggle for liberation that one destroys the foundations for the futrue while (it) is being waged."

More on Buthelezi Plan

MB281242 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1215 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 28 SAPA — The British Government has a moral duty to do something about putting the situation in South Africa right and the role it should play could not be wished away, KwaZulu's Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said today after meeting the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, for talks at the British Embassy in Pretoria on the sanctions issue.

Speaking to reporters afterwards, he said he believed that Britain, with its Commonwealth collegues and others in the international community, like the United States, could help to bring about a settlement in South Africa.

In a memorandum to Sir Geoffrey, which was later released, Chief Buthelezi proposed an enterely new twofold plan aimed at bringing about fundamental change in South Africa without sanctions or disiinvestment.

"The most constructive thing that a mission from abroad can do in South Africa is to act as a catalyst for constructive change... there are no quick results that can be achieved."

His plan called for a "credible agent from abroad" to try to establish a group in South Africa composed of the government, local black leadership and major industrialist whose task would be to debate and spell out possibilities for change and negoatiation.

At the same time this agent would attempt to establish a similar group outside South Africa, including the ANC, and "influential and responsible African and Western politicians, to begin to reconsider positions from the outside."

The plan would be for the agent to shuttle between the two groups with the view of bringing them closer together and, utimately, to engage in joint discussions. And he said that Inkatha, with its 1.3 million members and its power base particularly among the Zulus — South Africa's largest ethnic group, would be happy to participate given certain conditions.

These were that the agenda had to be sufficiently open to allow debate on effective and equitable compromises "and provided that no dangers existed that the South African Government could use such matters to gain credibility for its own policies." "I realise that what I propose will take time, which is why we do not think it is advisable to set time-limits or deadlines. It may take three years or more just for the process to unfold but no other alternatives really exist, short of those which will drive the South African Government into reaction and economic siege."

Chief Buthelezi said the South African economy alone was the engine which could generate the wealth needed by any government which would be running the country in another generation or two. The economy belonged to all the people of South Africa — not just the whites, and "it is an extremely misguided view to destroy (it) under the misapprehension that one is punishing white racists." Sanctions and disinvestment on South Africa would amount to burning the house down just to kill a snake inside.

The South African Government was the major root of the conflict and violence in the country, but on the other side of the coin, it was also bound to be the major foactor in achieving peace and reconciliation. "Any strategies adopted for change must take account of the reality that the South African Government feels secure in its capacity to survive any economic or revolutionary onslaught for many years to come."

Howe Visits Soweto

MB281736 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1729 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 28, SAPA — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe and his wife, Lady Elspeth, paid a flying visit to Soweto this afternoon and he said afterwards in Pretoria that the difference between black and white residential areas symbolised the heart of the problem in South Africa.

Speaking to reporters in between appointments at the British Embassy in Pretoria, Sir Geoffrey said Soweto had grown a lot bigger and was more accessible since his last visit there 10 years ago, but that it was still clear that living standards of the blacks there were far lower than those of the whites.

It was, however, clear that the blacks living standards were higher in South Africa than in many other parts of Africa.

Sir Geoffrey toured Soweto in a "plain" car, escorted by British and security police. He did not stop and get out to talk to Soweto residents, an aide for Sir Geoffrey said.

On returning to Pretoria this afternoon Sir Geoffrey met the president of the Afrikaanse Handels Instituut, Mr Christo Kuhn and the organisation's chairman, Mr Andries Niemandt, for about 20 minutes.

They said afterwards their discussion had covered a wide field and they had indicated that his support for the government's reform programme and its attitude that it was prepared to negotiate with those who foreswore violence.

Three members of the "New-Nat" Verligte faction of the National Party, Mr Albert Nothnagel, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe and Mr Willem Cuyler met Sir Geoffrey next for about 60 minutes.

Mr Nothnagel said they had had a wide ranging discussion on a number of issues, including sanctions and the point that these could not be implemented against a government only, but against the whole country.

"It was also very important for us to try and correct the negative image overeas of Afrikaaner nationalists and to explain that the National Party is not a party of oppression and is committed to power-sharing," Mr Nothnagel said.

He said he and his colleagues had been invited to meet Sir Geoffrey today to put forward the viewpoint of the NP on talks with the ANC and negotiations between black and white.

"We don't believe politics should be conducted by people but by all the people involved," Mr Nothnagel said.

After discussions with a group of prominent Afrikaans businessman, Sir Geoffrey is scheduled to meet a delegation from the House of Delegates, led by the National People's Party leader, Mr Amichand Rajbansi.

Howe, Solidarity Leader Talk

MB291232 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1225 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Durban July 29 SAPA — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, was told by Solidarity Party chairman Mr Ismail Omar last night that blanket sanctions against South Africa would lead to greater unemployment and hardship. Mr Omar said today that at a meeting with Sir Geoffrey in Pretoria last night it was agreed that negotiations in South Africa had to take place with the full spectrum of political interests, and that a climate conducive to such negotiatons should be forstered by the British Government, which had an historical interest in Southern Africa.

"We also advised him that it was our view that such negotiations would have better prospects if their initiatives came from southern Africa itself and the British Government could help in securing the initiative for a summit of southern African states to find answers to the problems concerning the region," Mr Omar said.

Howe Meets Ministers

MB290938 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0932 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 29, SAPA — The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, met the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, for 45 minutes in Pretoria this morning for talks on the effect of sanctions.

After the meeting, at Mr du Plessis's office, Sir Geoffrey declined to make any comment, but the finance minister said the talks had been "friendly and stimulating, on both sides." Financial matters, the effect of possible sanctions against South Africa and "obviously, political matters," were discussed.

At 8 am, Sir Geoffrey met the minister of education and development aid at his ministerial office, also for 45 minutes, but neither were prepared to make any comment to waiting newsmen.

Replying to a question, Sir Geoffrey said he would "rather not" comment at this stage on his second meeting with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, this afternoon.

The foreign secretary will hold a press conference in Pretoria shortly before returning to Britain tonight, and he is expected to review the many discussions he has had over the last week.

Howe Meets Pik Botha

MB291203 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1201 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 29, SAPA — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, met his South African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha, for two hours at the Union Buildings today for their second official round of talks on the sanctions issue, but neither was prepared to comment to waiting newsmen afterwards.

Sir Geoffrey walked straight to his car after they posed for pictures and shook hands on the steps for Mr Botha's office, and the foreign minister immediately went back inside again.

The meeting between the two foreign ministers is seen as a preparatory one to the major second round of talks Sir Geoffrey will have with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, later this afternoon.

Earlier today, the foreign secretary visited the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, at their offices in Pretoria, for meetings which each lasted about 45 minutes.

Sir Geoffrey will hold a press conference after his meeting with Mr P.W. Botha, before flying back to Britain to report to his prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the European Community on the success or failure of his week-long peace mission to the country in an attempt to avert stricter Western sanctions against South Africa.

No Comment on U.S., FRG Letters

LD290356 Johannesburg International Service in English
0300 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] The Office of the South African State President has declined to comment on foreign news reports that President Reagan of the United States and the West German foreign minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, have written to President Botha to try to breathe new life into Sir Geoffrey's visit. British officials were reported to have said that the mission had received an important boost with the disclosure that President Reagan had written to President Botha urging him to accept Sir Geoffrey's arguments. The officials disclosed that the West German foreign minister had written to the South African Government last week in a similar vein.

Sir Geoffrey will have a final meeting with President Botha today [Tuesday, 29 July] before returning to London.

President 'Ordered' Hard Line Against Schools

MB281446 Johannesburg Business Day in English
28 Jul 86 p 1

[By Beulah Brown]

[Text] Government's hard-line approach to the black-schooling crisis — which has led to an estimated 300,000 unregistered pupils being prevented from completing school this year — was ordered by President P.W. Botha.

Deputy Minister of Education and Training Sam de Beer told *Business Day* yesterday the decision to bar unregistered pupils and close schools where disruptions occurred was a result of Botha's orders to get as many black pupils as possible back to school.

"This is positive action. We are not trying to punish people," De Beer said.

He also confirmed that funds and teachers would be relocated to schools where pupils were trying to further their education. His department had not yet ascertained how many pupils had been affected, and this would be known only by Friday.

This measure would improve the current, inadequate teacher pupil ration of one teacher for every 35 pupils, he said.

Referring to an urgent request which the National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] telexed to him on Friday, asking for a meeting to discuss the schools crisis, De Beer said he was more than willing to meet the NECC — although he had not yet read the telex.

The department of Education and Training's heavy-handed action would not provide a lasting solution, even if the measures succeeded in bringing about a temporary improvement in the situation, PFP spokesman on black education Ken Andrew said at the weekend. "Education cannot be seen in isolation and until negotiations with black communities in respect of political and educational grievances are successfully pursued, disruptions will remain a familiar feature in black education," he said.

Minister Underlines Commitment to Black Education

MB281754 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says his department is committed to the provision of educational facilities to black communities in South Africa and to the extension of these facilities. Speaking during a news conference in Pretoria, Dr Viljoen said, however, that when meaningful education was replaced by boycotts, disruption, and poor discipline his department would reconsider the most effective application of its funds and manpower. Dr Viljoen said his department had to decide if it could continue to allocate money and teachers to institutions where teaching had been discontinued, because in such cases funds could be more effectively used where pupils and the community appreciated the aid. Dr Viljoen went on to say that the security measures instituted at many schools at the beginning of the tearm were a regular feature of many schools overseas. The measures were taken after careful consideration of similar circumstances over the past 2 years where attempts had been made to disrupt educational proceedings.

Minister Reports on Black Teacher Qualifications

MB281751 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1545 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says the program to upgrade the qualifications of black teachers has succeeded in reducing the number of unqualified or semi-qualified teachers. At a news conference in Pretoria today, Dr Viljoen sais that in 2 years the number of poorly qualified teachers had been reduced from 73 percent to 62 percent of the total number of teachers.

[Begin Viljoen videorecording] We consider teacher training to comprise the very nucleus of the development envisaged in the recently announced 10-year plan which is aimed at achieving equality in education and which you will recall has been announced earlier this year by Mr De Klerk, the minister of national education. We believe that every community should strive to give its teachers the opportunity and the support necessary to ensure a well-qualified and highly motivated staff in the performance of their tasks in the classroom, and training, in this sense, we consider an investment in the future. [end videorecording]

AZASM Condemns DET Decision on Expulsions

MB281537 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1521 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 28, SAPA — The Azanian Students Movement (AZASM) today condemned the Department of Education and Training's [DET] decision to expel those students who had not re-registered by last Friday. "These expulsions confirm our view that the DET's real intention is to have as few students as it can attending school," it said. "To this end, it has introduced grossly intolerable studying conditions at black schools. "These include the new ID system and the presence of the SADF on school grounds. We demand the immediation restoration of normal conditions conducive to studying and the admission of all students," the statement said.

UDF Critical of Expulsion Plans

MB281810 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1805 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 28, SAPA — The Department of Education and Training's (DET) new regulations concerning pupils at schools will only serve to deepen the education crisis, the United Democratic Front (UDF) said in a statement to SAPA today. The statement said it was "shortsighted of the DET to think that closing schools and locking out thousands of black students holds the key to its peace of mind," adding that the move was "sheer victimisation to cover up the DET's failure to accede to the people's demands."

The UDF also said the National Education Crisis Committee for all its reasonableness in handling the education crisis had been "kicked in the mouth" by the DET as hundreds of students, teachers, and parents had been detained under the state of emergency.

"There can be no proper education without the consultation of the entire community," the statement said.

The UDF also called for a repeal of the DET regulations, the release of all detained students, teachers and parents, that no schools be closed or students barred from schools.

Four Nonracial Schools To Be Established

MB260948 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0916 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 26, SAPA — Four non-racial schools near Durban, Grahamstown, Cape Town and Johannesburg are to be established soon, with the first opening in January next year, the New Era Schools Trust [NEST] announced in a press statement released in Johannesbrug today.

"The school buildings of Uthongathi, near Tongaat, Natal, are nearing completion, the headmaster has been appointed, half the pupils who will be the foundation members have been selected, and the doors will open in January 1987," Mr Deane Yates, NEST Director said.

He said next year another NEST school will be established near Grahamstown and the Transvaal and Cape Town schools will hopefully open thier doors in 1988.

Mr Yates said NEST was founded five years ago after he had spent more than 10 years establishing and developing the Maru a Pula school in Botswana.

Similar schools were established Waterford/Kamhlaba in Swaziland and Woodmead, near Randburg. Mr M. Krige, the founder of Woodmead, is assistant director of NEST.

Mr Yates said South Africa requires "a widely diversified education system with many types of schools." The style chosen by the New Era Schools Trust will form an essential part of such a system.

"Elitism is not part of the NEST philosophy. Merit, not wealth will be the basis of pupil enrolment," he said.

Selfhelp and community services will play an important part in the daily life of pupils and teachers. The schools will become community centres, offering their facilities to those who wish to use them. The schools will have a pupil mix with all race groups fairly represented.

"It will provide an education formula that will contribute to peaceful and sensible change in South Africa. A functional school appropriate to the changing face of South African society," he said.

South African companies - among them Anglo American Corporation, De Beers and Johannesburg Consolidated Investments — have contribtued more than R20-million to the project, and other local and overseas companies have been invited to contribute.

"It was decided to approach South African companies first to see whether there was a serious commitment by them to the concept of non-racial education," Mr Yates said.

"We have been amazed by their response, but no less strongly by the reactions of an overwhelming number of South Africans. They want to have an education in which boys and girls grow up together in fair racial proportions. In these fully non-racial schools, established from the grass roots, we believe we will find foundations on which the new South Africa my gradually evolve and develop in the years ahead," he said.

Court Rules Regulation Against Meetings Unlawful

MB290453 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0013 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 28, SAPA — A full bench of the Witwatersrand local division today ruled that an order preventing various organisations from holding meetings was unlawful — and that a phrase should be deleted from one of the emergency regulations.

The United Democratic Front (UDF) launched an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court asking that an order published in the government gazette on July 10 to be declared of no force or effect.

They also challenged two of the emergency regulations which came into force after they wre promugated in terms of the Public Safety Act (3) of 1953 in the government gazette on June 12.

Regulation Seven concerns the delegation of powers from the state president to the police and Regulation 11 concerns the authority to seize publications which are considered to contain subversive statements.

The application was heard by the deputy judge president, Mr Justice G. Coetzee, Mr Justice E. Stafford and Mr Justice H. Preiss.

The UDF's case concerned their right to hold a meeting in Soweto and they submitted that the notice from the minister of law and order which banned it was vague, unreasonable and issued in bad faith.

This was based upon the source of the power to issue the notice, Regulation Seven. The regulation was attacked because it contained a phrase which said the state president could delegate his powers to "any person."

Mr Justice Coetzee said the phrase "any person" could be deleted without effecting the rest of the regulation.

The court said because Regulation Seven in effect gave the right to make a law, it had to be worded differently but regulation 11, dealt with administrative powers, not legislative powers, so the court rejected the UDF's plea to have this regulation changed.

Regulation Seven entitles the police to issue orders. If the order is a ban on meetings, and people defy the ban, they have committed a criminal offence and can be imprisoned or fined it was explained in argument.

The court found the regulation did not entitle the person with the powers to delegate them to a third person.

After the state president had declared a state of emergency, the minister of law and order could delegate the power to issue orders to the commissioner of police. But in the case of the order gazetted on July 10, the powers were delegated to the divisional commander of police in Soweto. The court found the whole notice to be unlawful.

Regulation 11 however, the judge said, had nothing to do with legislative powers. He said he and his brother judges felt the wording was clear and meant that the minister could authorise the seizing of publications and so could a person authorised by the minister if that person had the same opinion — that the publication contained subversive statements.

Th respondents were ordered to pay the UDF's costs, including the cost of two counsel.

Over 20 Regulations Invalidated

MB291003 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1000 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 29, SAPA — More than 20 state of emergency orders issued in various parts of the country were invalidated yesterday when the Rand Supreme Court ruled that the commissioner of police was not entitled to delegate authority to divisional commissioners to issue such orders.

According to Johannesburg attorney, Mr P. Jenkins, the effect of the court ruling, after an application by the United Democratic Front, was that any order by any divisional commissioner, promulgated under Regulation 7(1), had now been effectively invalidated as the regulation no longer empowered divisional commissioners to issue orders.

"The practice arose when the commissioner of police authorised divisional commissioners to issue orders. The court found yesterday that the delegation of authority by the commissioner went beyond the powers which the state president was entitled to confer upon the commissioner.

"Under the state of emergency, more than 20 orders have been issued in various parts of the country regulating such things as funerals and commemorative services; the presence of non-residents in an area; the movement of persons (curfew); and the controlling of school boycotts," he said.

Orders banning meetings of specific organisations in certain parts of the country were now also in effect invalidated, he added.

Two Killed in Shootout With Security Forces

MB270451 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1438 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 26, SAPA — A man and a woman were shot by security forces early this morning while parked alongside the road to Katlehong.

A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria said security forces spotted two people in a white Mazda alongside the road at 12:30 am today.

The two people in the car started shooting with AK47's when they noticed the security forces, according to the spokesman.

The men ran back to their office and returned to the scene with another policeman. When they got within 200m of the car the two people started shooting. The security forces returned fire and both people were killed, the spokesman said.

The man has been identified as Mr Zondi Roland Molapa and has been linked to 17 "terrorist" acts. The woman was wearing men's clothes.

Arms were found in the car, including AK47's, a missile launcher, ammunition and a limpet mine.

Information Bureau Reports Five Deaths

MB270941 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0938 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 27, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information's unrest situation report for the period 6 am yesterday to 6 am today.

"Although few unrest-related incidents were recorded during the above period, five people died violently. Two of the dead were much sought after ANC terrorists who were shot dead in a fierce gun-battle with security forces in Katlehong, near Germistion. One was a womam dressed in men's clothing. Police took possession of a quantity of Russian-manufactured arms and ammunition.

"The other deaths took place in Soweto whre three black men were burned to death. Two black men are being held in connection with one death. The identities of the three victims have not yet been established.

"Near Cradock, in the Eastern Provicne, a police foot-patrol was attacked with petrol bombs. Police fired two shotgun rounds at their assailants and two people were wounded — one seriously."

Bureau for Information Issues Unrest Report

MB281225 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1221 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 28, SAPA — (The following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report from 6 am yesterday to 6 am today.)

"Eight deaths, seven in the eastern province and one on the West Rand, were reported yesterday. Black-on-black violence caused five of the seven deaths.

"In Kwazakele, Port Elizabeth, the burnt bodies of two unknown black men were found by police at 6:20 pm. About an hour later the burnt bodies of another two unidentified black men were found outside the Wolfson sport stadium.

"At 3:30 pm, in Tantjies, Grahamstown, a gunman fired a shot at a private vehicle, killing Mr Micky Mpemto, 48. In Regini, Adelaide, two people died when a group of about 300 people attacked the security forces at 5:10 yesterday afternoon.

"A member of the security forces, Sergeant Stewart Ndzweni, 30, died when one of the attackers fired a shot. The security forces returned fire and a man, Mr Dmezweni Mananga, 22, was fatally wounded. The incident took place near the soccer field in Regini.

"In Sebokeng, Vereeniging, a group of people attacked the private home of a councillor at about 7:45 last night. In an attempt to disperse the attackers, the security forces fired a round with a shotgun, fatally wounding a black man. The man has not yet been identified.

"Unrest-related incidents in the rest of the country were limited. In Soweto, only two incidents of stone-throwing and three robberies were reported. The western province experienced no unrest. Only one stone-thrwoing incident was reported in the northern Transvaal while the western Transvaal reported two incidents.

"In the whole of the west Rand, only three incidents were reported. Exceptionally high damage of about a million rand was caused when a group of people set alight a factory in Bridgetown, Oudtshoorn. No further information is available at this stage."

Bomb Discovered, Defused in Parow Business Center

MB281545 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1539 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria July 28 SAPA — A suspicious object found at the entrance of a business centre in Parow on Saturday at 1000 and reported to the police, was found to contain explosive material with an activating agent. The coffee tin full of explosive material was defused by the South African Police, a statement released by the Police Directorate in Pretoria today said.

The statement said further investigations brought to light that an explosive device was found on Friday July 25 at about 5 pm in a parked vehicle. The device had been burning and was flanked by two gas cylinders. A security official of the business centre, a national service man and a schoolboy doused the flames and removed the device from the vehicle.

"The police discovered that the car had been stolen the day before. If the carbomb had exploded it could have had considerable serious consequences. This incident once again proves that there people among us who, disregarding consequences of their actions, are capable of anything to promote their interest."

The statement further called on members of the public to be alert to suspicious objects at all times and to report such objects to the police at telephone number 10111.

It also called on the public not to handle these objects themselves but to vacate the area immediately while waiting for the police. [passage omitted]

ANC 'Terrorists' Sentenced to 25 Years

MB250852 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0843 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Nylstroom, July 25, SAPA — Two African National Congress terrorists, with connections to Mr Klaas de Jonge who has been occupying the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria for more than a year, were sentenced to 25 years jail by a regional magistrate yesterday.

The magistrate, Mr M.C. de Witt found Johannes Somdeni Mahlangu 27, and Msolisi Bright Gebashe, 28, guilty on two counts of terrorism, a charge of armed robbery and a charge of attempted murder.

The court heard on Monday that Mr de Jonge had established an arms cache (a so-called dead letter box) for the accused in the township of Mamelodi outside Pretoria. The accused went to the cache but did not take any weapons as they were already in possession of Makarof pistols and hand grenades.

Last September they visited the place again but found nothing there as the police had found the chache and taken the weapons from it, the court heard. The accused were arrested in December following a liquor store robbery in which the owner was shot.

Gebashe pleaded guilty to and was found guilty of undergoing training in the Soviet Union and Zambia and of being a member of the African National Congress. Mahlangu was found guilty of being trained in Zambia and Angola for military purposes. It was found that both accused had received military training in the use of firearms sabotage and military strategy.

Mr de Witt sentenced both accused to five years on the charges of receiving training. On the charge that they carried out various acts of terrorism in South Africa they were sentenced to 10 years.

They were sentenced to six years for the armed robbery and a further six years on the charge of attempted murder. Portion of the last two sentences are to run concurrently so they will effectively serve 25 years.

Four Charged With Terrorism Released on Bail

MB260444 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2242 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 25, SAPA — A youth and three men on charges of terrorism were today granted bail in the Cape Town regional court after spending more than five months in detention. The week-long trial had a happy ending when the hearing was adjourned today. There were scenes of jubilation outside the court as mothers hugged their sons who had been released on bail.

The Four are Mr Bathemba Lugulwana, 33 , of Langa, Mr Mzwandile Mciteka, 25, of Guguletu, Mr Taelo ntlaba, 19, and a 17-year-old youth, both of Paarl. They are charged with Mr Andile Gusha, 23, Mr Donald Mxutu, 66, and Mr Simon Mayholewene, no age given, all of Guguletu.

The seven have all pleaded not guilty to charges of subverting or endangering the authority of the state between January 1983 and this year in the Peninsula, at Mbekweni in Paarl and at Lady Frere. They also pleaded not guilty to having participated in the activities of the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), alternately furthering the aims of the organisation.

The state further alleges that they pledged loyalty to the APC. Members of the Azanian National Youth Unity allegedly pledged loyalty to the APC at the funeral of PAC stalwart, Mr Melford Yamila, in Transkei, by forming a guard of honour and giving the PAC salute.

They also allegedly handed out pamphlets entitled "Kill the Oppressor, Not the Oppressed" and wore T-shirts imprinted with the picture of Mr Robert Sobukwe, the late PAC leader.

The four were granted bail after the attorney-general of the Cape, Mr D.E. Rossouw, cancelled certificates he had previously issued prohibiting bail.

Mr A Duminy, for the state, told the court at a previous hearing that the state was not disposed towards granting bail to Mr Gusha since he had made a sworn statment while in custody. There was "a reasonable probability that the confession may decide the case in the state's favour," Mr Duminy said.

Mr Fred Buntting, for Mr Gusha, is contesting the submission of the confession as evidence on the basis that undue influence was placed on his client during detention.

Mr Andile Gusha, 23, who said he feared for his life while in detention, told the court that the security police had said: "We will make another plan with you if you do not speak."

The court heard that Mr Gusha and others had been arrested in Umtata on January 20 and that they were assaulted with clenched fists and were kicked. They were then brought to Cape Town and had been kept in a cell with criminals in Plettenberg Bay.

The following day the vehicle stopped on a bridge over a "ditch which was a terrible sight" on the way between George and Knysna.

A security policeman took a "young guy" to the edge and threatened to throw the young man down if he did not speak the truth." The young man then said he would speak the truth.

The hearing was postponed to September 23.

Whites' Attitude on Talks With ANC Surveyed

MB250940 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0929 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Johannebsurg, July 25, SAPA — Three out of four urban whites supported the governemnt's refusal to negotiate with African National Congress, as long as the organisation refused to denounce violence.

According to findings of a Markinor Gallup Poll, carried out recently among 1,000 urban white adults, only 23 percent supported negotiations notwithstanding the ANC's policy on violence.

The attitudes revealed by this finding were in line with, but more stronghanded, than those of the Institute of International Affairs [IIA], conducted recently by Professor Deon Geldenhuys of the Rand Afrikaans University.

More than 50 percent of the IIA respondents said "no", compared to 75 percent recorded in the Markinor Gallup poll.

The difference was attributable to Markinor's question being more specific and that the IIA survey was carried out some time ago, suggested Mr Nick Green, managing director of Markinor.

The Markinor survey found that 83 percent of Afrikaners were vehemently opposed to unconditional talks, while only 68 percent of the English-speaking adults opposed negotiations.

This attitude was relatively stronger among older whites, those who earned less and those with a poorer education, the survey revealed.

Bloemfontein (80 percent) and the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area (78 percent) were the most adamant in their rejection of a violent ANC, followed by Durban (73 per cent) and Cape Town (71 per cent). Port Elizabeth/East London, at 63 percent, were not so sure.

ANC Exiles Encounter Violence in Lesotho

MB252027 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It has been a tough year for the ANC exiles in Lesotho. The new military had toppled Chief Jonathan in January has apparently been bowing to South African pressure and has expelled some 200 or more suspected ANC members. Now, there it seems things are getting nastier. We are getting reports of ANC people being kidnapped and even killed. Julian Borja has been investigating.

[Borja] According to a number of reliable sources in Maseru, three ANC members have been shot dead and one kidnapped in the lst 7 days. Last Saturday an ANC member, (Fracies Moloi), also known as Maputo, was shot dead at his house in Maseru only hours after having been released from police custody. Eyewitnesses say a white minibus drove up to Moloi as he was walking in a commercial district of Maseru. Several men jumped out, caught him, beat him, and attempted to bind him with ropes.

(Moloi) has said to have managed to break free and escaped. He then returned home where his wife began to treat his wounds. However, the same men arrived almost immediately, broke into his house, and shot him dead. It is not known what has happened to the body.

On Tuesday night a group of men broke into the house of another ANC member, (Simon Makhetha). (Makhetha), who had also been interrogated by police the same day, was bundled into a car. Two shots were heard and the car drove off. (Makhetha) has not been seen since. A woman friend who was with (Makhetha) at the tiem attempted to escape through a window. One of the intruders reportedly warned her not to try it because of who he called the permed guys waiting outside. Permed guys is apparently local slang for a white man.

On Wednesday night an unnamed man and woman, also linked to the ANC, are reproted, again by several reliable sources, to have been shot dead at their home in Maseru by unknown assailants. A member of ANC in Maseru confiremd the occurrence of all three incidents. There is now considerable speculation in Maseru that an anti-ANC vigilante group is on the loose. An eyewitness to the attack on (Moloi) said he recognised one of the assailants as a member of the Lesotho security forces. Witnesses to both the attacks on (Moloi) and (Makhetha) also talked of the presence of a man nicknamed Wax who is said to be a former ANC sympathizer who has now, they say turned informer.

I phoned secretary to the Lesotho military council Tom Thabane today, and he told me that the Lesotho police did have a report that (Makhetha) had been kidnapped. He said he had no information concerning the other incidents. He said he was aware that there had been shooting in Maseru over the past few days. An ANC member in Maseru told me today that every one of us is worried of our lives now. I will be leaving Lesotho, he said, as soon as I can.

Radio Commentary Views Negotiations, Violence

MB280518 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Station Commentary: "Negotiation and Violence"]

[Text] For any one talking to the ANC the first item for discussion must be a cessation of violence, that would be his own approach. In so saying Mr George Shultz, American secretary of the state, has identified the real task facing Western mediators whose declared aim is to assist South Africa in initiating political negotiations that would include the ANC. Everything must be done to end the violence and the terrible necklace murders. Mr Shultz emphasised, during an interview in the American television programme "Worldnet."

By chance he was speaking on the day the latest unrest figures became available. They disclosed a persistent rise in the kind of murders he was referring to: Whereas murders of blacks by blacks amounted to barely a third of all unrest deaths last year, in the first five months of this year the figure rose to 58 percent and in the last 6 weeks to nearly three quarters.

It is surely time that those who continually demand that comprehensive negotiations should get under way in South Africa should reflect on the significance of such statistics. If they are sincere in wanting to break the deadlock, if it is democratic negotiation with ANC involvement that they seek, it is time they addresssed their demand to the right quarters.

That particular deadlock can never be broken while the ANC remains committed to violence and, indeed, intensifies its violence at a time when morderate forces in South African politics are determined to achieve a democratic resolution.

From the evidence of the past week this is clearly understood at least in the American Administration. Mr Shultz went so far in his television interview as to describe ANC violence as a struggle against a negotiated settlement of the South African problem.

He was elaborating on the statement earlier in the week by President Reagan, who said the South African Government was under no obligation to negotiate the future of the country with any organisation that made use of terrorist tactics.

Mr Reagan spoke of the calculated acts of terror perpetrated by elements of the ANC — the landmines on roads, the bomb attacks on public places, which are aimed at creating further repression, the introduction of martial law, and, ultimately, the conditions of a race war.

The president also referred to what he described as the barbaric necklace murders. "This evil," he said, "is aimed at terrorising blacks so that they might end all cooperation between races — and at polarising South Africa as a prelude to a final climax in the strullge for power."

Glib rationalisations of ANC violence are all very well for those who are already committed to the cause of an ANC government in South Africa. They are not concerned about a democratic or even a peaceful future for the country, and those who are concerned know that there is no point in trying to reason with them.

But the critics, in South Africa and abroad, who proclaim their desire for negotiated solutions and an end to violence, should be honest in confronting the real obstacles.

PAC Official Discusses Liberation Role

AB251623 Dakar PANA in English 1324 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 23 Jul (PANA) — There has been a deliberate campaign to silence the role of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) in the liberation of South Africa.

In an exclusive interview with the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY today the chief representative of PAC to the UN, Ahmed Gora Ebrahim, said the campaign involves South Africa and those outside the country who are misled as a result of the propaganda by the regime.

He quoted a press report by GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, ADN, that only the ANC and SWAPO had attended the Frontline States meeting in Harare on Sunday as an example of such deliberate campaign.

"Yet the PAC also participated in the meeting. What is the purpose of excluding the PAC from this? That is a deliberate campaign, it cannot be anything else", he said.

Ebrahim said they can prove that the racist regime of South Africa is behind this campaign and why it is.

"The South African regime is aware that the PAC is an organization that enjoys mass support in the country. For instance, we are the people who gave the name Azania to that country. It is widely used inside the country today. It has become a household word. There are national organizations inside the country using the name Azania", he said.

Ebrahim said PAC is the one organization that the South African regime fears most.

He said PAC is a nationalist movement and the white racist regime does not want to give it publcity because of its role in leading the 21 March 1960 (Sharpville) campaign and the 1976 Soweto uprising.

"If they want to get international support — that's Western support — then it (South Africa must portray the struggle in southern Africa as an East-West conflict. Without that it cannot get it. With PAC it cannot link it with any communist country. PAC has no links with either the East or the West."

Ebrahim said PAC depends solely on Africans and on no-strings-attached support from outside and does not want "to confuse the struggle with the East-West struggle".

He said PAC was a mass-oriented organization and believes the struggle in South Africa is one of the liberation and not civil rights.

"Secondly, we reject this concept of multiracialism. We were the first to propound nonracialism in our country. We rejected this idea that you must have an Indian congress, a coloured congress, a white congress, an African National Congress and then call this congress alliance and multiracialism", he said.

Zulu King Says Church Hierachies Support Violence

MB270457 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2307 GMT 26 Jul 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Matabetule (Zululand), Sunday — King Godwill Zwelithini of the Zulus today accused the Anglican and Catholic hierarchies in South Africa of supporting violence to bring about change.

And he said that, although the Zulu nation and its kings had fought in the forefront of the liberation struggle for over 100 years, he refused to call on his people to adopt violence at this stage.

The Zulu king was addressing a huge gathering of black worshippers from all provinces who converged here for the July festival of the Church of Nazareth (the so-called "Shembe Church").

He warned leaders of the independent churches to beware of "false prophets" who would soon be active among them preaching bloodshed and sanctions.

Political organisations which supported sanctions and which had made the affiliates of the SACC [South African Council of Churches] and the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference "dance to their music" would now spread their gospel among them, he said.

The mainline churches had called for sanctions and economic pressures on South Africans without carrying out any survey among their followers to find out if ordinary Christians supported such steps.

King Goodwill pointed out that he was a descendant of King Shaka and of other warrior kings who had fought to resist white domination — King Cetshwayo had paid the price of losing his kingdom and his grandfather, King Dinuzulu, had been banished to St Helena in the process. He therefore did not fear asking his subjects to die for their freedom: He came from a stock of people who knew how to do this.

"I would be irresponsible, though, to call on my people to take up arms in order to be mowed down by the South African Defence Force and to die futilely without us achieving our freedom," the king said.

King Goodwill said that the census had shown the independent churches (of which the Church of Nazareth was among the largest) to have had six million members in 1980 and that there would be many more today.

He had faith that their ledership would not emulate leaders fo mainline churches by supporting what he called the "Nonqgawuse gospel" and foisting it on their followers (Nonqgawuse was a prophetess who caused great famine in the last century by persuading Xhosa to kill their cattle).

He knew that leaders of the independent churches did not despise ordinary people in the way of those church heads who had decided life and death issues without consulting their followers.

The Zulu king said he did not believe that the stage had been reached when he could call on his people to take up arms. He could not say that this day would never come, but it was not yet the time.

When President Botha had unveiled the SAFF's [South African Air Force] new Cheetah fighter aircraft last week he had well appreciated what his uncle, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, meant when he emphasised that "the present white minority in South Africa" was armed to the teeth.

"As a descendant of warrior kings, I consider it childish to indulge in sabre-rattling games with someone who is far better armed than you are."

Black churches had to brace themselves to offer greater resistance to campaigns — in which the SACC and the SA Catholic Bishops Conference were in the forefront — which were bound to worsen deprivation and further compound the problems of black poverty.

Employers in Good Position To End Discrimination

MB260440 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2334 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 25, SAPA — South African Employers are in a better positon than politicians to eliminate racial discrimination because they "don't need anybody's permission" to bring about change, Dr Dawie Gouws, former director of the National Institute for Personnel Research, said today.

Speaking at the launch of a new industrial relations consultancy, of which he is a senior partner, Dr Gouws said the workplace provided "a better opportunity for the elimination of discrimination, significant participation in decision-making and the building of a just society" than similar efforts in the political sphere. "You have the authority and the power to bring about change. You don't need anybody's permission," he told the gathering of top local business people.

"You must get away from believing that the political situation and the housing crisis must be sovled before you can take things further."

Dr Gouws said most black workers had developed and "adversary" realtionship with management and the capitalist system because they felt excluded from the running of the companies for which they worked. There were too few blacks in middle and senior management, and employers did not make enough effort to counter the "relative impotency" blacks suffered as a result of the political and economic system, he said.

If management failed to give blacks access to power within their business organisations "there are others waiting to give them a different experience of power — sometimes a destructive kind".

"It is essential that South African employers accept that they can change things dramatically in their own organisations, and so directly improve the quality of life of millions of employees and indirectly, that of the total population," he said.

'Refugee Problem' Not Discussed With Mozambique

MB220503 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1918 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 21, SAPA — South Africa has been unable to discuss its Mozambican refugee problem with Mozambique for the past year due to the breakdown in communications between the two countries, an Nkomati Accord administrator said in Pretoria today.

Vice-admiral R.A. Edwards (retired), said at the Bureau for Information daily press briefing that the last time the joint security commission met was on August 11 last year.

This breakdown was "not of our making," the admiral, who is the secretary of a ministerial coordinating committee administrating the Nkomati Accord, said.

There were currently 60,000 Mozambican "refugees" in South Africa, and 160,000 to 170,000 illegal migrants seeking work, Admiral Edwards said.

The Mozambican authorities did not wish them to be called refugees "because if you admit to refugee status then you admit to people fleeing the country," the admiral said.

"The Mozambique Government regards these people as its citizens and wants them returned."

However, the worsening economic and security situation in Mozambique led to increasing numbers of "refugees" fleeing the country.

At the end of 1984, 1,500 Mozambicans entered South Africa every month.

"The situation will continue for so long as present economic and security problems in Mozambique continue," Admiral Edwards said.

The South African Government considered all those illegally in South Africa as illegal aliens subject to repatriation as and when found.

It had been repatriating 1,500 refugees a month, 1,250 being illegal aliens within South Africa, and about 250 being "refugees" found in the Kruger National Park while making their way to Gazankulu.

Of the 60,000 refugees in South Africa, 50,000 were within the national states of Gazankulu, KaNgwane, Lebowa and KwaZulu, which considered them as guests, welcome to stay till condiiions in Mozambique allowed them to return. The states did not consider them permanent immigrants.

South Africa was not repatriating anyone from these four national states, Admiral Edwards said.

Admiral Edwards confirmed that Mozambican border patrols had planted landmines on the Mozambican side of the border to deter "refugees" from crossing into South Africa.

"The results of the landmine explosions have been seen by oru people," he said.

But South Africa had been unable to ask Mozambique to lift the mines due to the breakdown in communications.

South Africa was providing the refugees in the four national states with short-term aid in the form of finance, shelter, food, clothing and medical attention.

The international committee of the Red Cross also assisted, as did the South African Red Cross society, Worldvision, Operation hunger, and various church organisations.

Refugees passing through the Kruger National Park caused and encountered problems, Admiral Edwards said. There had been reports of people being attacked by animals and the veld had been set alight, destroying grazing, so refugees could find their way.

Last month there were 65,665 legal Mozambican employees in South Africa, 57,902 of them being registered with the Chamber of Mines.

Their pay was deferred and remitted through the Mozambican Government. A total of R83.7 million was remitted during 1985.

There were also Mozambican aliens in Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania, Admiral Edwards said, while there were illegal workers in South Africa from all the neighbouring states, not only Mozambique.

Admiral edwards rejected charges that refugees were being trained as RENAMO fighters in South Africa.

He said the intentions of an architect who opened a "RENAMO office" in Durban had been investigated and were found to be "spurious."

NAFCOC's Motsuenyane Calls for Sanctions

MB260847 London BBC World Service in English 0635 GMT 26 Jul 86

[From "This Week and Africa" program]

[Text] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has been on a peace mission to southern Africa. In South Africa, one of the only black leaders to agree to meet Howe was top businessman, Sam Motsuenyane. He is chairman of the National African Federated Chambers of Comemrce [NAFCOC]. In the past, they have opposed economic sanctions against South Africa preferring selective investment, but Sir Geoffrey Howe must have been taken aback when Mr Motsuenyane told him they were now backing sanction by the international community. On the line to Pretoria, Willy Day aksed Mr Motsunyane why they changed their mind.

[Begin Recording] [Motsuenyane] Well, we have in fact felt in the past that we needed to allow the government time to change because change is first, a slow process. We were mindful of the fact that... [changes thought] I believe we are also aware of the fact hat the change in South Africa that is taking place is not as fast as many of us would expect it, and, therefore, we have lost a lot of time and most of the changes that are being introduced now are quite belated and do not actually achieve the impact that they should have had if they introduced 20 years ago.

[Day] It has been argued that black workers would suffer most from sanctions. Is that an argument you would support?

[Motsuenyane] Well, this is sometimes overstated. The fact that blacks will suffer more than white, well, statistically, it has been proven here that in fact it is the whites who are going to suffer more by loss of incomes that are much bigger than those of the black community. If you view it from that point of view, you must agree that both blacks and whites will suffer, not just the blacks.

[Day] Do you think that the white population in South Africa woud respond to international sanctions?

[Motsunyane] Well, I belive that the international sanctions must go coupled with some internal pressure of some kind and the effect of both will certainly bring about some discussions which might lead to the sort of futuce that all of us are looking forward to.

[Day] In your conversation this morning with Sir Geoffrey Howe, was he surprised by your stand or not?

[Motsuenyane] I don't think he showed it quite visibly. I thought he was cheerful all the way, but we did not spare any punches in conveying to him our deep concern for change in this country — real change in which black people could have a hand. [end recording]

Little Chance of Major Announcements at NP Congress

MB270503 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jul 86 p 2

[By Bruce Cameron of the political staff]

[Text] Cape Town — The possibility of major announcements at the extraordinary National Party [NP] federal congress in Durban next month is fading rapidly.

Senior Nationalists now rule out a referendum this year to test white opinion on the sharing of power with blacks.

But President Botha may be considering appointing a limited number of blacks to the Cabinet as Ministers without portfolio — until the Government can get the proposed National Council off the ground.

With only two weeks to go to the congress, Nationalists are actively playing down the significance of the congress to prevent a repeat of the fiasco at the Rubicon speech congress in Durban last year.

They say the congress is more likely to take the form of reviewing the recent past and consolidating the party's position.

Spokesmen point out that two major issues — black representation in government and major aspects of apartheid policy — are still under investigation or negotiation.

The President's Council report on its investigation into the Group Areas Act, the Community Development Act and the Separate Amenities Act are not expected before October, so these issues cannot be dealt with by the delegates, as had been speculated.

NP members also point out that the Government cannot go ahead and announce major constitutional plans for blacks because of its commitment to negotiate future changes.

In the face of rumours about the National Council being shelved, Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis issued a storngly-worded statement this week in which he said discussions and negotiations on the council were continuing.

A number of key blacks have already stated that they will not serve on the body, or they have expressed reservations.

Opposition leader Mr Colin Eglin said yesterday that it was fine for Mr Heunis to be talking, but the real test would the result.

Bophuthatswana President Decries Government 'Threats'

MB281553 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1534 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Mmabatho, July 28, SAPA — The South African Government had "destroyed its credibility, angered a vast section of the population" and "was now turning peace-abiding innocent people into active enemies," Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope said in a statement today.

"The apartheid government has acted in blanket disregard of what it has led people to believe, it has acted contrary to continuous current negotiations between itself and my government — and probably other countries in the region as well."

The statement said that by autocratically making the Aliens Act applicable to who it chose to exculde as citizens, "on criteria laid down without any reference to anyone concerned," it had, in effect, applied economic sanctions to a large proportion of the remaining part of the black community, who were peace-loving and who had resisted pressure to resort to violence.

Mr Mangope said South Africa, however, had decried the threat of sanctions against itself.

"It is bad enough that it seems impossible to get the government to negotiate with all those who have suffered under its oppressive regime, but now we are faced with the horrific possibility that any assurance made or agreement entered into might be capriciously disregarded.

"The government of South Africa used the threat of sanctions against neighbouring countries to try to counter the threats of sanctions itself.

"Now, while a few remaining leaders of the world try to hold off the pending internationally-backed sanctions, the Pretoria apartheid regime itself, in total blind ignorance or blatant disregard of its precarious position, employs horrendous economic sanctions against more of the innocent oppressed, in its quest to uphold the aims of apartheid.

"Economic deprivation, exacerbated by long years of drought, has added to the suffering of the people of the region and now the small relief gained by honest work of the bread-winners affected, is to be cut off.

"Now there will be even more suffering and death, due to starvation, that will add to the horrendous consequences of apartheid.

"The irony of the situation is the hypocrisy of Pretoria's present stand against sanctions.

"If Pretoria does not immediately rescind this latest racist, anti-Christian and heinous programme, those hundreds of thousands of black will ebcome the flame that will ignite the ever-growing powder keg that is Southern Africa," the statement said.

Citizenship Being Forced on Bophuthatswana Residents

MB290641 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2008 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] MMABATHO, July 28, SAPA — Some South African Government officials together with members of the Seoposengwe party have been accused of forcing Bophuthatswana citizens to take up South African citizenship.

This was said by the Bophuthatswana minister of internal affairs, Chief B.L.M. Motsatsi, during his budget speech today.

He said the officials of the South African Government were working hand in hand with the Bophuthatswana opposition party, Seoposengwe.

He said citizens were being forced to take up the citizenship under threats that they will either lose their pension funds or jobs.

The perpetrators were sell-outs and his department had taken the matter up with the South African Government, Mr Motsatsi said.

"If a citizen of Bophuthatswana finds himself holding a South African citizenship that he has not applied for, such citizenship is null and void," he said

Bophuthatswana Deputy Ministers Sworn In

MB281909 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1900 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Mmabatho July 28 SAPA — The former Bophuthatswana secretary for justice, Mr Sebilon Godfrey Mothibe, and the former chairman of the Public Service Commission, Mr Gert Salthiel Nkau, were sworn in this morning by President L.M. Mangope as deputy ministers in the Government of Bophuthatswana.

Mr Mothibe was appointed deputy minister of justice and Mr Nkau was appointed deputy minister of health and social welfare, public service commission and sport.

Mr Mothibe was admitted as an advocate of the Supreme Court of Bophuthatswana and also of the Supreme Court of South Africa in 1985.

Mr Nkau joined the Tswana Territorial Authority in 1969 as private secretary to the then chief minister, Mr Kgosi Mangope.

He next held the post of sports organiser before being promoted to the position of secretary for internatl affairs.

When the Reverend S.M. Seodi was made a cabinet minister, Mr Nkau succeeded him as chairman of the Public Service Commission.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Assures ANC Women of Support

MB280833 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has assured the African National Congress of South Africa, Women's Organization, that Zambia will continue to support them until apartheid is dismantled. Speaking when (?veteran) leader of the women's organization of South Africa, Miss (Dorothy Nyembe), called on him at State House last night, Dr Kaunda said the liberation struggle in South Africa is not for a group of people but for the whole world. The president, however, noted that South Africans are not fighting because of whites, but because of the evil system of apartheid, adding that this should be fought by all progressive people until South Africa is free.

In reply, Miss (Nyembe) told the president that South African President Pieter Botha has caused a lot of confusion among people in that country. As a result, blacks are now fighting amongst themselves.

ZIMBABWE

Umtata on Possible Mugabe-Nkomo Reconciliation

MB280938 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] There are indications that a reconciliation between Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo is in the cards. A senior member of the Politburo told a ZANU rally in Harare that Mr Nkomo may soon become a member of the party. Long-awaited unity talks between Mugabe's ruling ZANU party and Mr Nkomo's ZAPU organization broke down earlier this year. Further indications about a reconciliation have been made by Mr Nkomo. He has told a rally near Beit Bridge that he wishes to unite his country's people before he dies.

Mr Nkomo seems to be choosing the opposite road to the one that Ian Smith is taking. Mr Smith is reportedly going to withdraw to his farm rather than join his white lieutenants of the Conservative Alliance Party who wish to join Mr Mugabe's ZANU before a one-party state is proclaimed.

Justice System in 'Crisis' Over Court Case

MB280508 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1515 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 27, SAPA — Zimbabwean legal experts believe the crunch may come this week for the country's judges, whose ability to dispense justice has been circumscribed by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe's, government.

Last month, Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena warned that the Zimbabwe could slide into "uncivilised chaos" if the state continued to ignore judicial orders for the release of people the courts had ruled were being illegally detained under the 20-year-old state of emergency.

He issued the warning in his judgement in favour of two customs officers, Mr John Vincent Austin and Mr Kenneth Neil Harper, who since February 22 have five times been freed by the courts only to be re-arrested by the Central Intelligence Organisation.

The high court and the Supreme Court are due to give their decisions on Tuesday on further actions by the two customs men, who claim that allegations of spying for South Africa are a part of a plot by highly-connected criminals.

Lawyers are waiting to see whether yet another courtroom victory will be negated by the security authorities simply ignoring the judges findings.

As potentially damaging as the "Austin-Harper case" to Zimbabwe's international reputation for respecting the rule of law was the statement in Parliament on July 16 by Mr Mugabe that his government had now adopted a deliberate policy of refusing to honour judges awards of damages to victims of security force assaults.

Mr Mugabe said it would be an abuse of the taxpayers' money to pay the sums awarded to people his government believed to be "wrongdoers," who were "known to have consorted with dissidents," who had won their cases "on technicalities," or whose grievances were "petty."

Mr Mugabe gave as an example of a petty complaint that of the party of middle-aged white bowlers who in 1981 were stopped by guards at Harare's King George VI barracks while attending a function there. They were "given a few claps," said Mr Mugabe.

The courts heard that, after being assaulted, the party of men and women were confined in one cell for several hours and refused access to toilets.

Zimbabwe's Bar Council, which represents the dozen practising advocates in the country, is expected to issue a statement this week on Mr Mugabe's announcement on the government decision to ignore court orders with which it disagrees.

The law society, representing all Zimbabwean legal practitioners, is tomorrow holding its annual meeting, which is being attended by a distinguished British jurist, Lord Cameron. He will address the Britain-Zimbabwe society on Tuesday on the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary.

Lawyers believe that Mr Mugabe's treatment of his judges could have a crucial impact on the sympathy he receives from the West as the crisis approaches over sanctions against South Africa.

Renewed criticism of Zimbabwe by international human rights activitists will distract attention from alleged violations of them in South Africa, at a vital stage for the Frontline States.

Not since the notorious "Air Force officers case" of 1982-83, after the sabotage of jets at Thornhill Air Base, has the Zimbabwean judiciary attracted so much foreign attention. Legal experts say there is as great a crisis for the judges as during the 1965 to 1968 "constitutional case" which established the internal legality of Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Government after UDI.

Ironically, the precedents set by the Zimbabwean Supreme Court in the "Austin-Harper case" have an indirect bearing on the rights of the hundreds of persons believed to have been detained under South Africa's recently-proclaimed state of emergency. While not strictly binding on other courts in southern Africa which use the Roman Dutch Law, Zimbabwean judgements are "very strongly persuasive," say legal experts.

The Supreme Court has ruled that although the state of emergency (first proclaimed by Mr Smith's government on the eve of UDI) gives the authorities sweeping discretionary powers, the courts still have the right to probe the reasons behind detentions.

Commonwealth Law Ministers' Meeting Opens

MB281747 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] A 5-day Commonwealth law ministers' meeting in Harare was officially opened today by the acting prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda. The meeting is discussing violence against women, international drug trafficking, the problem of people held in custody pending trial and the illegal export of objects of cultural significance.

In his opening remarks, Comrade Muzenda said the law has a limited value if it serves the minority at the expense of the majority. He stressed that the law should safeguard the rights of all people and create conditions for greater justice and law and order. Referring to the problem of drug trafficking to be discussed at the meeting, Comrade Muzenda said the problem is beginning to rear its head in this region. He expressed concern over the fact that Zimbabwe is being used as a staging post in mandrax trafficking. The deputy prime minister warned of serious consequences on the whole system of justice administration if the problem is not resolved soon.

Group Views Expanded Trade, Effects of RSA Sanctions

MB280524 Johannebsurg SAPA in English
1436 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 27, SAPA — Two Frontline States have called for the expansion of a joint-trade committee to examine ways of increasing bilateral trade and the effects of possible sanctions against South Africa on their economies, *Ziana* reports.

At a recent meeting of the fourth Zimbabwe/Zambia joint commission held here, the two countries called for increased trade between them.

According to minutes of the commission released to *Ziana* today both countries agreed that the bilateral trade committee be extended to include ministries of mines, agriculture, industry and finance to "examine in detail goods that can be sourced from each other".

"The commission further directed that this issue should be examined in the broader context of possible sanctions against South Africa."

The minutes, which give an account of discussions on each sector, state that the two countries noted that the trade imbalance in Zimbabwe's favour was "changing for the better." Zambia had expressed concern about this problem.

Recognising the importance of increased trade, both countries exchanged lists of additional trade items.

Items added to Zambia trade list include: cement, bathroom rugs, bicycles, semi-processed skins and hides, cell separators, industrial carbon brushes, ceramic products and textile knitting yarn. Zimbabwe's additional items include: mining machinery, tool kits for lathes and railway coaches. The two countries agreed to again review and expand the lists.

On finance, the commission said progress had been made in clearing blocked funds, and that Zimbabwe's proceeds from the 1983 Zambian agricultural show had now been cleared. Both countries made a commitment to increase use of the preferential trade area clearing house.

On Zambia's request for the abolition of stand rentals for the trade fairs between the two countries, Zimbabwe was against the rental abolition because "it might be discriminatory to other countries".

On energy, both countries agreed to exchange visits aimed at sharing knowledge and experiences in the fields on new and renewable sources of energy, coal briquetting and integrated energy planning. The commission directed the minister responsible for energy to hold a meeting in Harare on these matters before the fifth session.

It further directed that there should be continued cooperation in hydroelectric power especially in the Zambezi Valley.

On transport, Zimbabwe was asked to examine the possibility of reducing the number of days required for air permits of private aircraft. Zimbabwe agreed to look into this.